



VALUABLE BOOKS

TO BE DISPOSED OF BY

LOTTERY,

WHICH WILL CONSIST OF

Thirty-nine Prizes only,

AND NO BLANKS;

At One Hundred and Eighty Rupees each,

TICKET;

To be Drawn on Monday, the 27th day of
March next, at 12 o'Clock.

AT

JOHN YEATES'S
New Commission Rooms.

When the attendance of as many Gentlemen as can make it convenient is solicited, or
the Friends of others who may require Tickets for the Out-stations;

Consisting of the following Works, Viz:

PRIZES.

1. A COMPLETE Set of Bowyer's splendid edition of Hume's History of England, in ten folio volumes, illustrated with one hundred and ninety six engravings by the first Masters, bound, russia back and corners, published at one hundred pounds.
1. The dramatic works of Shakspear, in nine folio volumes, embellished with Boydell's engravings exhibited at the Shakspear gallery, elegantly bound in russia, published at sixty guineas.
1. Bowyer's, Hume's, interesting reigns of Henry the eight, Elizabeth, Charles the first, and the Commonwealth, in four volumes folio, embellished with engravings, superbly bound in red morocco and gilt edges, published at thirty pounds.
1. Views in Egypt, Palestine and other parts of the Ottoman Empire, from original drawings in possession of Sir Robert Ainslie, elegantly bound in russia, by Bowyer, at thirty guineas.
22. Copies of Forster's superb collection of forty eight highly finished engravings of celebrated pictures of the Italian, French, Flemish, Dutch, and English schools now in the possession of His Majesty and various Noblemen, with descriptive accounts, beginning with the Misers, Magdalen, Holy Family, Women taken in adultery &c &c., published at twenty four guineas each.
11. Copies of illustrated records of important events in the annals of Europe in 1812-13-14-and-15, comprising a series of views of Paris, Moscow, the Kremlin, Dresden, Berlin, Battles of Leipsic &c. &c. &c. folio published by Bowyer, bound, at twelve guineas each.
2. Copies of Cambria depicta, a tour through North Wales, illustrated with coloured engravings by a native artist, published at ten guineas.

39. TOTAL OF PRIZES:

All Orders from Out-stations must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount of the Tickets, and those of the Presidency upon application; and should the Lottery not take place owing to the non-disposal of the Tickets, the money will be returned with the addition of nine per cent. interest per annum.

Apollo House, 7th February, 1820.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS, John Yeates, WILL SELL BY PUBLIC Auction,

AT HIS ROOMS,
This Day and To-morrow.

SEVERAL articles of Furniture, a large Bed with curtains, complete; white and blown Thicksets, for pantaloons, Europe Couch Chintz, whole and half Boots, Liquors, a single poled Tent &c. &c. &c.

At 12 o'clock will be put up, five Persian Horses, a Buggy Horse, two Saddle Horses, and a pair of curricule bay Arab Horses well broke in and fit for immediate use, a Shigram Po with Horses and Harness, also a Curricule and Harness.

Apollo House, Feb. 9.

Education Society.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Society will be held at St. Thomas's Church on Monday the 14th instant at ten o'clock.

THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR
President, in the Chair.

At the same time there will be a Public Examination of the Children Educated in the two Central Schools, at which the attendance of Ladies and Gentlemen interested in the success of the institution is Particularly requested.

[7th February 1820,

Advertisement.

To be Sold

BY PUBLIC

Auction.

On Monday next, the 14th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON, AT

Hormujee Bomanjee's
SCREWS,

The following Articles, which will be put
IN LOTS AS MAY BE REQUIRED,
TO SUIT THE CONVENIENCE OF
PURCHASERS.

ELEGANT cut Glass desert services in large and small sets; large and small Looking-Glasses, in elegant frames, Oil Paintings, Earthenware, a Piano Forte, Gold Seals, Keys, and Earrings, Hats, Milinery, Lace, Bengal Piece Goods, Lavender Water, Toys, Morocco Boxes, Music Books, Iron Nails, Sheet Lead, Black Mineral Paint, Gun Flints, Green Tea, Cutlery, Medicines, Woollen Cloth, Canvas, Gunnies, Kalediscopes, Capoor Catchree, Cayapooty Oil, Cinnamon Water, Europe Snuff, Champagne, Red and White Hermitage, Moselle, Old Hock, Spars, Oars, And a variety of other articles.

The conditions will be made known at the time of Sale.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Friday next the Eleventh Instant, at the hour of half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be put up, to a peremptory Sale at *Dady Santock's* Stables, twenty five Arab Horses, imported on the ship *Travencore*, Captain *John Boog*.

The Horses are consigned to *Agah Mahomed Soosty*, and are sold in satisfaction of a Debt, and therefore will be disposed of without reserve, to the highest and fairest bidder. One Horse in a Lot.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

To be Sold BY PUBLIC Auction.

In the Marine Yard

On Monday next, the 14th Instant,

AT 12 O'CLOCK AT NOON,

THE GOOD BRIG

FOX,

OF the Burthen of 95 Tons, built at Coringa in 1812; Coppered and in good order; sails, and carries her sail well and may proceed to Sea at a small expence, she is moored off the Bunder, and may be viewed at any time.

For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. POPE, HAMILTON & Co. where an inventory of her Stores may be seen.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

For Sale,

A HANDSOME strong Bengal built Chariot, with a pair of Gray Arab Horses, five years old, warranted sound and quiet, have been driven two years.

May be seen in Rampart Row, on application at the Office of Messrs. POPE, HAMILTON, & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 2

FOR PRIVATE SALE, THE BRIG

Countess of Loudon,

Just arrived on the 24th instant.

FROM the West Coast of Sumatra; of 210 tons burthen, coppered up to the Bends, built of Teak at Coringa, and a new vessel; now lying off the Castle, where she may be inspected from half past nine in the morning till five in the evening.

For particulars apply at *JEHAN-GHIER* and *NOWROJEE NASSER-WANJEE'S* or to the commander on board.

Bombay 28th January 1820.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

The Ship

Carmarthen,

Captain ROSS,

WILL Sail positively on the 1st of March next. For Freight and Passage apply to Messrs. FORBES & Co. or to *HORMAJEE BOMANJEE*.

Bombay, Feb. 2.

NOTICE.

The Gazette Office

Memorandum Book

AND

Sheet Almanack,

FOR

1820.

ARE READY

For Delivery

PRICE 1 RUPEE EACH.

Bombay, Dec. 15.

FOR SALE

at the

Gazette Office

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Wills, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement, between Masters and Mariners; Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1820.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council,
BOMBAY CASTLE, 28th JANUARY 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Wm. Pollock, late a conductor in the Poonah auxiliary force, to be a supernumerary conductor in the Commissariat from the date of the abolition of the auxiliary department in the Deccan, viz.—15th November 1819.

31st January 1820.

In confirming the field orders issued by Major Gen. Sir Wm. Grant Keir K. M. T. appointing Subadar Major Shuk Nattoo of the 1st battalion 11th regiment Native Infantry to act as his native aid-de camp, the Governor in Council is further pleased to authorize Native Officers in future being attached to general and other Officers Commanding in the field under the designation of orderly Officers with a staff salary of two (2) Rupees per day and (30) thirty Rupees per month horse money, in addition to the pay and battn of their Regimental rank; these provisions having effect in the present appointment.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to place Lieutenant Newport on the 1st class of assistants in the Revenue survey of Guzerat. In succession to Captain Towsey from the date of the departure of the latter for Europe viz. the 7th November 1819.

1st February 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant a furlough to England on private affairs, agreeably to the existing Regulations, to Captain G. T. Gordon of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry for a period of three years from the date of his Embarkation.

Lieutenant John Laurie of the Madras Establishment having produced the prescribed medical certificate of the necessity of his proceeding to sea for the recovery of his health, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant him a furlough on that account for a period of four months from the date of his Embarkation.

3d February 1820.

The Honorable the Governor in Council sanctions the payment of two (2) Rupees per day under the head of "veterinary allowance," to such medical or other qualified Officers who may be appointed to perform the duties of veterinary surgeons to the Native Cavalry under this Presidency, at the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
F. WARDEN,
Chief Secretary.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—February, 2d Lieut. Col. C. J. Bond, Artillery, from Guzerat.
Do. 3d, Capt. William Meale, from Branch.
Do. 4th, Lieut. Col. Wilson, 17th Light Dragoons, from Kara.

Do. 5th, Major B. Kennet, 3d Regt from Baroda.
Do. Lieut. Lester, 47th, Regt. Rasel Whina.
Do. Surgeon D. Ferguson, from do.
Do. 6th Capt. R. Forster Artillery from Poonah.
Do. Capt. Marriott, A. D. Camp, from P. Gulph.

Do. 7th, Lieut. W. Reynold, Gren. Regt, from Baroda.
Do. B. Capt. W. Ogilvie, A. D. Camp, from Seroor.

Do. Lieut. Jas. Molesworth, 1st A. D. Camp, do.
Do. 7th Lieut. and Adj. J. Mauder, Invalids, from Panvel.

DEPARTURE.—Feb. 4th Capt. G. Noble, 2d Regt. to Bhuj.
Do. 5th Asst. Surgeon A. Pollock, Pioneers to Northern Konkan.

Do. 7th Major John Hall, 2d 15 Regt. to Mulligum.
Do. Surgeon Wm. Panton, to Gualia.

Do. Lieut. Stanton 1st B. 1st Regt. to Baroda.
Do. Lieut. & Adj. Meriton, B. E. Regt. to Poonah.

Satara Races.

FIRST DAY.

MONDAY, 17th January 1820.

A Purse of Rupees 500 given by Captain Grant, for all Maiden Horses carrying 9 Stone. Heats 2 Miles.

Mr. Tod's, B. A. H. Silver Heels 3. 1. 1.
Lieut. LeMessurier's, G. A. H. Some, Hopes 1. 2. dist.
Capt. Sparkler's, B. A. H. Bolter . . . 2. do.

All horses started at a canter, and kept so close, that a sheet might have covered them during the heat. They appeared to lay by for each other, until the last half mile; which was run at their utmost speed, and won by Some-hopes, by two lengths; all horses whipping from the distance post.

2d Heat.—Started at a snapping pace, and kept together, as in the former heat, to the mile post; when Bolter took the lead for one instant, and then marched off the course. Silver heels then led, with Some-hopes close on his quarter, to the distance post; when the former shot a head and won by about three lengths.

3d Heat.—Started at speed, and kept together for about a mile; when Some-hopes bolted, and left Silver heels to walk over the course by himself.

A Purse of Rupees 300; for all colts.—weight for age.—Heats 1½ Miles.

Major Midford's, B. A. C. Fancy 1.
Capt. Giltum's, B. A. C. Shocks dist.

Started at an easy rate, Fancy leading, closely followed by Shocks; who bolted at the half mile post, and allowed Fancy to take it at his ease.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY 19th January.

A Purse of 25 Gold Mohurs; for all horses weight for age and inches.—Heat 2 Miles;

Mr. Billamore's, G. A. H. Twister . . . 7. 7. 2. 1. 1.
Mr. Tod's, B. A. H. Little Chance 7. 7. 1. 2. 2.
Mr. Little's, B. A. H. Paddy O'Carroll 7. 3. 4. Dr.
Major Midford's, B. A. H. Fancy . . . 7. 3. 5. 3. dist.
Mr. LeMessurier's, G. A. H. All-for

Fun 8. 7. 4. 5. do.
Lt Blackley's, G. A. H. Sweet Wm. do.
Started at score, with Little Chance leading;

who won, apparently, without much exertion. William distanced, the first mile.

1st Heat.—Started as in the former heat; Little Chance keeping the lead, or a mile and a half, when Twister came up with him, and a very interesting push, for 200 yards, took place; when Twister showed his superior bottom, headed, and won by two lengths.

3d Heat.—Was well-contested between Little Chance and Twister for 1½ miles; when the latter, as in the former heat, passed, and won the race with ease.

A Purse of Rupees 200, for all country horses.—Heats 1½ Miles.

Mr. William's, D. C. H. Looty . . . 1. 1.
Mr. Billamore's, D. C. H. Kensington. 2. 2.

Both horses went off at an easy rate, for half a mile; when they began to push and until they reached the distance post, it was difficult to say, which had the best of it; but Looty then passed his antagonist, and won by a length.

2d Heat.—Started at score; Kensington taking the lead; which he kept, for the first mile; when Looty passed, and won the heat by two lengths.

THIRD DAY.

FRIDAY 21st January.

A Give and Take purse of Rupees 300 for all horse; weight for inches.—Heats 1½ Miles.

Mr. Tod's, B. A. H. Little Chance. 13. 2. 1. 1.
Mr. Billamore's, G. A. H. Twister . . . 13. 2. 2. 2.
Mr. Clifford's, B. A. H. Goodger . . . 13. 2. 3. 2.

Great sport was expected, in this race; from two of the horses having run together before; and the losing horse on the former day, being the favorite on this. They started at score, with Little Chance leading, closely followed by Goodger and Twister, during the whole heat, which was won by Little Chance, by 3 lengths.

2d Heat.—Started again at speed; Little Chance leading, won with great ease.

A Hunter's plate; for all horses carrying 11 stone.—Heats 2½ Miles.—Gentlemen riders.

Lieut. Kennet's, B. A. H. Bajee Rao . . . 1. 1.
Lieut. Waterfield's, C. A. H. Waterloo . . . 3. 2.
Major Midford's, G. A. H. Endeavour. . . 2. dist.
Mr. James's, G. A. H. Sharpshooter. do.

Started at an easy rate; all horses keeping close together, for the first two miles when Sharpshooter became sulky and would not exert himself; Bajee Rao and Endeavour made an interesting heat; which was won by the former by two lengths.

2d Heat.—Started at a brisk rate; Bajee Rao leading, and closely followed by Waterloo and Endeavour; until the latter bolted, and left the other two to contest the heat, which was won with ease, by Bajee Rao.

FOURTH DAY.

MONDAY 23d January 1820.

A Purse of Rupees 300 for all Galloways, 13-2 Hands and under, carrying 9st 7lb. Heats 1½ mile.

For this purse no horses were entered.

A Beaten plate; of Rs. 300 for all beaten horses, not drawn, nor distanced. Heats 1½ mile.

Mr. Clifford's B. A. H. Goodger. Walked over.

The Satara course is by no means a good one, from the undulating nature of the ground, on which it is formed; and is has a great disadvantage, in passing very near to the cantonment, which renders it almost impossible to prevent the horses from bolting.

M. C. DECLUZEAU,
Clerk of the course.

MR. EDITOR.

I request that you will attend to the prayer of a large number of my oppressed species who with their masters have been transferred and now live under the protection of the British Government, and whilst our masters bask in the sunshine and enjoy its protection, yet we have not received the smallest benefit from it. With the exception of killing us to eat, our unmerciful masters inflict on us all the miseries, that can be thought of, stripes and goads to make us go beyond our natural pite, in an ill constructed Plough, or worse made Hackree; then we are made to draw water, in a wheel until we are giddy or go down a slope to a horrid screeching noise, and with the chance of having our tails twisted off. We are made to tread out the Rice for these unfeeling masters sometimes joined with a Buffalo, which is our aversion, and during all this time, are fed with the vilest straw, and sometimes a few musty cotton seeds are thrown to us by way of treat.

When young I lived with a Bramin who fed me pretty well, but who sold me to a husbandman the moment I was able to work, who made me over for a trifling advantage to an officer whose Baggage I carried during the whole of the campaign against Bajee Rao; here though I worked hard I was well fed, but those golden days did not last long, I was again turned over to my old task masters and now draw a Hackree, whose wheels are any thing but round, and my companion not being so tall as myself the yoke bears much harder on my shoulders; but the barbarous Hindoo who drives me, heed's me not, and I heard him yesterday talk of turning me for a slight lameness I have contracted in one of my hips.

I fear Mr. Editor I have been too prolix, but pardon me, and devise some method, of making these Hindoos, who pique themselves on their humanity & benevolence attend to the calls of us who suffer practically from their cruelty, they preach but don't practice, and to morrow would sell us all to the Butcher if they could derive any benefit thereby.

I am Mr. Editor,

Yours &c. &c.

One of the Bullocks in the
Hackree No. 117.

Camp near Sooklee, Jan. 29.

MY DEAR SIR,

We have lately been on a visit to the famous Hill fortress of Gawilghur situated in the range of Hills 25 miles North of Ellichpore. We arrived at the Base of the mountain about 6 A. M. and dismounting our Horses, ascended by the Parbutty o steepest ghaut being the nearest; the ghaut to the left leads round the Hill and is by no means difficult of ascent for Horsemen or Guns, but completely under the fire of the Fort all the way. We arrived on the summit about 9 A. M. after resting several times, and were most amply repaid for our trouble by the beautiful and extensive prospect and coolness of the atmosphere at so great a height from the plain. The commanding officer of the fort had prepared an excellent breakfast for us to which we did great justice. We were then kindly shown all the curiosities of this place viz. the grand remains of the Jumma Mnesed the 3 Tanks separated by bands of strong masonry. The Durgah, the old palace of Durria Bye; the small fort, the large Guns, the inscription on the Bastion of the west face, by which it appears to be a place of great antiquity; previous to our going to Gawilghur we were entertained for several days at the Durgah of Doolah Reman Shaw where the Newaub and his family had pitched their Tents, and several very pleasant parties were given by the officers of the Brigade &c. at which the Newaub's Family gave us the pleasure of their company, they then kindly gave us dinners and Nauches in return & every thing they thought could please us was produced, all parts of this extensive Durgah was splendidly illuminated, which was reflected from the river over which a temporary Bridge was erected tastefully decorated with Lights. The whole was rendered highly entertaining by a great variety of excellent fireworks, during which our ears were gratified by the performance of a Band Musick. In fact we came away highly delighted with the kindness and Hospitality we had experienced, and some of our Hindoostanee wags seemed to be equally pleased with the Tumasha, and made the following droll verses on this occasion in their own language.

Salabut Khan ka Keetchree,
Raja Ram ka Tale,
Ungreez ka Lall Shrab,
Ya hel! Oroos ka Kale.

Yours Truly,

MIRZA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

A Letter signed "a lover of freedom and justice," in your paper of the 12th ultimo, has been explained to me, and I doubt not but your impartiality will induce you to admit a few words on the other side of the question. From the tenor of the letter, the author's idea must be that we, the Pallankin Bearers of Bombay, are slaves. In this, I believe he is mistaken, for I am given to understand that we may consider ourselves freemen and British subjects. If we are so, and not the property of individuals, have we not a right to our own limbs, and may we not turn the exertions of which they are capable to the best account? Our labor is an article in the market, and is as much the property of the owners of these legs and arms that are used in carrying Pallankins, as the Beer, Hams, Cheeses &c. are the property of the gentlemen who expose these articles for sale in their shops. Why should a limitation be fixed to the price of our commodity any more than to the price of any other in the market? Personal labor is indeed the most precious commodity that can be to the proprietor, and with what justice can he be deprived of the advantage of an increased demand for it in the market; unless the consumers, or rather users, will agree to continue his hire when the demand diminishes, or ceases, or when sickness or accident prevents the laborer from using his limbs. At best his hire affords but little beyond the daily maintenance of himself and his family; and this "lover of freedom and justice" would forcibly prevent his earning more, although he, his family and dependents are liable to sickness, accident and old age. Is your correspondent a mercantile man? how would he like to have a price fixed upon his goods by the police?

The fares of Hackney Coaches in England are regulated, I understand, because their number is limited, and none can ply in addition to those licensed. Grant a monopoly of Pallankin carrying in Bombay, to a certain number of us, and we too will submit to a Table of Fares.

SAHIB SALAM,
SUDDASIOO, BEARER.

Bombay, 6th February 1820.

Poona Races.

FIRST DAY.

FRIDAY, 4th February, 1820.

Hon'ble Mr. ELPHINSTONE'S Cup value 100 Gs. for Maiden Horses.

Heats 2 Miles, carrying 9st 7lb. Entrance 3 Gold Mohurs.

Capt. Spiller's b. a. h. Capper, 1 1
Capt. Pottinger's g. a. h. Pat, dis.
Major M'Cleod's g. a. h. Bite, 3 dr.
Mr. Warden's b. a. h. Dandy, 2 3
Col. M'Donnell's c. a. h. Paymaster, 4 3

Time.—1st Heat, 4 35
2d Ditto, 4 32

Betting, 4 to 1 in favour of Pat.

Lombard Street, to a China Orange against Capper.

At starting Bite and Capper took the lead, closely followed by the other three horses, near the 2nd ½ mile post, the Dandy passed Bite, waited upon Capper and soon after both were left in the rear by Pat, who led from that time and came in easy.

2nd Heat.—Pat having been declared distanced by the Stewards from some accidental jostle, and Bite having been drawn, Capper, Dandy, and Paymaster (who had been entered at the post) tried his strength at the rising ground and at one time gained a little upon both Dandy & Capper but the latter had too much bottom for him, and won the Cup without being at all distressed.

The Col's Plate of 800 Rs. entrance 1 Gold Mohur.

Heats 1 Mile and a half, weight for age.

Capt. Pottinger's c. a. c. Ginger, 1 1
Mr. Sampson's g. a. c. Goliah, 2 3
Capt. Sligh's b. a. c. Pro-di-gious, 3 dist.
Capt. Keith's b. a. c. Sulky, 4 2
Mr. Aberdeens c. a. a. Skye, 5 4
Lieut. Clarke's b. a. c. Young Pickle, 6 dist.
Capt. Griffith's b. a. c. Sir Fopling, Bolted.

Time.—1st Heat, 3 18
2d Ditto, 3 31

The favourites were Ginger, Skye, and Goliah.

1st Heat.—Young Pickle, Skye, Goliah and Pro-di-gious, kept close together for the first half mile, when the latter fell prodigiously in the rear, the other three rated it to the 2d half mile post from which place Goliah made his push and passed Skye, when Ginger, took the conceit out of them up the hill, and won handsomely. Sir Fopling found it too great a bore to go beyond the first furlong and shewed his disgust by quitting the course.

2d Heat.—Sulky who in the former heat, had a bad start, was with many people a favourite for the second heat from the style in which he had made up his lost ground, Ginger led for the first half mile, with Skye and Sulky on his quarters, when Sulky headed him, and soon after Goliah made a gallant push for the heat but Ginger who was rode with much judgment, now ran at the top of his speed until he headed his opponents and beat them cleverly.

Ginger is not four years old, and gallops in very pretty style.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must decline inserting the letter of Erin it is not worth the trouble, but we perfectly agree with him. That though an Irishwoman, might utter in a moment of irritation, such a sentiment, she could not, would not write it.

As we consider that ample amends has been made for the breach of the common rules of courtesy in the last Courier we forbear to publish the animadversions of Crito.

The Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, 9th FEBRUARY, 1820.

The Minden was at Cochin on the 18th January, and we are happy in stating that His Excellency was in good health and spirits.

The Madras Gazette came in on Saturday announcing the arrival at that place of the General Palmer, who left England as late on the 15th September, and in addition to this the kindness of a friend, has supplied us with the Hampshire Telegraph of the 13th of Septemeber, from which we have taken all the interesting paragraphs. It will be seen that Mr. Hunt has been released on bail and that the country is still in an agitated state; some rumours are afloat, relative to a change in the administration which would bring in the Duke of Bedford.

The following are the observations of the Times on the Smithfield meeting, which had been looked forward to with great apprehension by multitudes.

"The terrors apprehended by many from the Smithfield meeting have all vanished. The Reformists met in peace, and parted without disturbance. For an account of the transactions which occurred during yesterday's discussion, we must refer to the columns of our journal, where a faithful detail is recorded. Sir Charles Wolsey did not make his appearance; and Parson Harrison had his political "being and almost his speech at once," cut off by the disagreeable interruption of a summons from the police officers to plead his cause elsewhere. It will not be expected that we should enter into a formal refutation of the resolutions passed by this august assembly. They contain a collection of truisms."

require no animadversion, and of propositions at which even its admirers must laugh. The *rough mongering faction*, we apprehend, will have no objection that "books be forth with opened in the different parishes of the metropolis"—aye, and in every other parish through out the kingdom, "for the enrolment of the names and residence of every man of mature age and sound mind resident therein, so as to enable him to give his vote when legally required so to do." From this aggregated voice of the people we had apprehended that nothing less than Hunt, M. P., Watson, M. P., &c. could have mounted. But Reformers, it seems, are becoming moderate in their old age; either good sense and prudence, (for which we give them as much credit as they deserve), or the provisional arrangements of the City and Government to quell disturbance and suppress riot, operated in silencing the voice of faction, and lowering the tone of affected discontent. Those who were not present at the meeting will scarcely believe, that an *humble* address was resolved to be presented to the Prince Regent, for the admission of such representatives into Parliament as the people in *their wisdom* should please to appoint: still less should we expect to meet with general credence, if we had not accurately transcribed the resolutions of the meeting, when we state, that in the eighteen so promulgated, not one single sentence is breathed about annual parliaments or selection by ballot.

"On the 18th resolution, which refers to the confinement of Buonaparte in St. Helena, we cannot be silent. Had "Napoleon" applied his best endeavours to the promotion of civil and religious liberty—had he made freedom the sole object of his life, we might have expected to find his name mentioned with respect, and his present situation deplored, by a meeting purposely assembled to enlarge the boundaries of their liberty, and insist upon the enjoyment of all their natural rights. But when we know by sad experience the dreadful violation of all rights, public and individual, the contempt for the sanctions of liberty in every country, the manifold and horrid deeds of despotism committed by Buonaparte during his career of tyranny in France, we must think the commiseration of the Smithfield orators despicable and wicked; and the miserable dupes of these factions demagogues must begin to discover (if they never suspected before), that the objection is made to Government merely because it is a Government, since those who pretend to be dissatisfied with the system of British jurisprudence are ready to panegyric even Buonaparte.

"Had we patience, our limits would not permit us to make further remarks upon a meeting, which was disgraceful in its formation, and contemptible in its resolutions. It is not sufficient to allege, that the people have a right, under a free Government, to assemble for the purpose of open discussion: no faction—no party has a right to excite the fears, and disturb the business, of a great metropolis, and agitate the feelings of the country at large, by announcing the deliberation of topics to which they are manifestly unequal. The hero of the day, it is said, has been refused the continuance of his lodgings in Norfolk-street, which will account for the attendance of the mob in his train to a biscuit-maker's in Wych street.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Admirals of the Red, commencing with Wm. Seavey, Esq. and ending with George Wilson Esq.
To be Admirals of the White, commencing with Edw. Tyrrel Smith, Esq. and ending with Sir J. Somers, Bart. and G. C. B.
To be Admirals of the Blue, commencing with John Child Purvis, Esq. and ending with Sir Edmund Nagle, K. C. B.
To be Vice-Admirals of the Red, commencing with Francis Pender, Esq., and ending with Sir Thos. Foley, K. C. B.
To be Vice-Admirals of the White, commencing with Rowley Bulteel, Esq. and ending with the Hon. Sir Arthur Kaye Legge, K. C. B.
To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue, commencing with Francis Fayerman, Esq. and ending with Matthew Henry Scott, Esq.
To be Rear Admirals of the Red, commencing with Joseph Huxwell, Esq. and ending with Sir Edward Cockington, K. C. B.
To be Rear Admirals of the White, commencing with George Parker, Esq. and ending with Edward Fellers, Esq.
And the undermentioned Captains were also appointed Flag Officers of his Majesty's Fleet:
To be Rear Admiral of the White, Willoughby Thomas Larke, Esq. C. B.
To be Rear Admirals of the Blue, commencing with Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. and ending with Thomas Alexander, Esq.

The Court of Directors took up 20 Ships for the Season, on the 8th of September.

The following have been taken up for Bombay and China.
Thomas Coutts, 1,334 tons W. Majoribanks.
Earl of Belkarras, 1,317 tons J. Jameson.
Warren Hastings, 1,000 tons T. Larkins.
Orwell, 1,300 tons C. Le Blanc.
Orwell, 1,335 tons T. W. Leach.
Margress of Honey, 1,200 tons D. M'Leod.
For St. Helena Bombay and China
Canning, 1,328 tons W. Patterson.
Lady Melville, 1,200 tons, J. Stewart.
For Bengal and China.
958 tons, T. F. Balderson.
820 tons, F. Creswell.
Hantly, 1,200 tons, H. A. Drummond.

For Madras and China.
Prince Regent, 935 tons J. Innes.
Duke of York, 1,327 tons A. H. Campbell.
For St. Helena Bencoolen Penang and China.
London, 1,332 tons P. Cameron.
For China direct.
Buckinghamshire, 1,369 tons F. Adams.
Dunira, 1,325 tons M. Hamilton.
Scaleby Castle, 1,242 tons J. B. Sotheby.
Marchioness of Ely, 922 tons B. Kay.
General Hewitt, 804 tons J. Pearson.
Princess Amelia, 1,200 tons E. Balston.

Accounts from Hyderabad in Scind, mention that Shaj Shuja, after having received from the rulers of Scind a lac of rupees, and promises of future assistance, has taken up his abode at Shikarpore.

We are informed that the Life Buoy or boat will be exhibited in the harbour on Friday next.



NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE, and NAVAL REPORT.

The *Phaeton Frigate*, Captain Dillon, arrived at Portsmouth on the 5th of September.

The *Phaeton* had a passage of only five weeks from St. Helena to England, Bonaparte continued to live in the same secluded manner he had done for some time.

The *Camel Store Ship*, and the *Rockingham*, left Deal for the Cape and India, on the 10th of September.

The Free Traders arrived in England, from this port are the *Traveler*, *Cyrus*, *Eclipse*, *William Neilson*, and his Majesty's ship *Malabar*.

The following Free Traders may be daily expected Mulgrave Castle, *Lonack*, *Traveler*, and the *Lovely Sarah*.

On Saturday last the Transports *Orpheus* and *Angelica* entered the harbour, having on board a detail of sick, from the *for* in the Persian Gulf. They left Ras el Khyma, on the 17th January, the fleet had sailed for Spargur and Bahrein, leaving a sufficient garrison in Ras el Khyma; sickness had prevailed among the troops to a great extent, but we are happy in being enabled to state that but few casualties have taken place, and the only death we have heard of is of a promising young officer of the name of Jones.

The *Asia* will be dispatched by Messrs. Forbes and Co. about the middle of the month.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Feb. 2d Armed Boat Chacer Syrang Doss Mahomed from Surat.

Do. 5th Ship *Angelica*, Thomas Crawford from Ras el Khyma, 17th Jan.

Do. Ship *Orpheus*, (Free Trader,) Henry Milne, from ditto 18 Jan.

Do. 7th Ship *Palmer*, E. C. Kemp, from Bussorah, 5th Jan.

PASSENGERS.

PER *ANGELICA*.—Eneas McDonnell, Esq. Lieut. Newhouse of H. M. 65th Regt. Doctor M. Curdy of H. M. 47th Regt. Lieutenants Grubb, Stout, Goodburn and Greer H. C. B. Marine, Sick & Wounded of H. M. & H. C. Troops.

PER *ORPHEUS*.—Capt. Marriett, Aid-de-camp, to Sir W. G. Keir, Europeans 17 in all, died 3 Native 53 in all, Died 6.

DEPARTURES.—2d Ship *Pascoa*, S. Ashmore, to Calcutta.

Do. 3d Ship *Sarah*, (Free Trader,) James Norton, to London.

Do. 6th Ship *Shaw Allum*, W. E. Tyrer, to Bengal.

Do. Ship *Dutchess of Argyle*, Hugh Cathre, to Calcutta.

Do. His Highness, the Guicowars, Ship of War *Anna Maria*, Lieut. G. Grant on a Cruise.

Do. Armed Pattamar *Daria Doulett*, Syrang Shakk Hussan, to Porebunder.

Do. do. *Musquetoe*, Syrang Bhadoor to Porebunder.

PASSENGERS.

By *PASCOA*.—Captain T. Horton, Mr. J. Williams.

By *SARAH*.—Mrs. Norton, Miss. Erskine, Lieut. Clarke, of H. M. 17th Lt. Drag. Cor. Thos. Nicholson, of H. M. 17th Lt. Drag. Cornet Milne, of the 1st Regt. of Lt. Cav. Lieut. W. F. Dunlop, 2d | 7th Regt. N. I. Ensign Brannan, of H. M. 67th Regt. Doctor Stewart, Mr. Wm. Campbell, Thos. Chamberlain.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship *Asia*, for London.
Ship *Carmarthen*, for do.
Ship *Kusrovie*, for Bussorah.
Ship *Rehmanee*, for do.
Ship *Birangore*, for China.

LIST OF SHIPS IN THE HARBOUR.

SHIPS OF THE PORT.

Minerva Grab, *Birangore*, *Charlotte*, *Jane*, *Brig*, *Ahmudy*, *Kusrovie*, *Castlereagh*, *Lowjee*, *Salimany*, *Helen*, *Ahmudy* Snow, *Good Success*, *Grab* *Brig* *Bombay* Merchant, *Cumbrian*, *Ketch*, *Birangore*, *Ann*, *Prime* *Brig*, *Angelica*.

BENGAL.
Hibernia, *Palmer*, *Birangore*.

FREE TRADERS.

Carmarthen, *Asia*, *John Palmer*, *Orpheus*.

CEYLON AND MALABAR.

Trial, *Cochin*, *Prime*, *Fox*.

PORTUGUEZE.

Caçadore, *Caroline*.

ARABS.

Rehmanee, *Kabrass*, *Kaudry*.

MADRAS.

Catherine, *Dotterel*, *Brigs*.

FINANG.

Countess of Loudon, and *Pinang*, *Brigs*.

CALCUTTA.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

JANUARY 11.—American *Brig Phoenix*, A. Heard, from Boston, 1st April, Gibraltar 1st July, and Rio de Janeiro, 27th Sept.

OFF CALCUTTA.

JANUARY 10.—The *Samdanny*.
Do. 11. The *Asia*.
Do. 14. The *Larkasur*.
Do. 15. The American *Brig Phoenix*.
EXPECTED TO SAIL.

In three or four days.

Ship *Forbes*, Thos. Brown, for London, via Ceylon.

Ship *Coromandel*, J. A. Butler, for Bencoolen.

Ship *Indiana*, Jas. Pearl, for do. and Java.

Ship *Dorah*, John Aken, for Isle of France.

In two or three days.

Danish Ship *Kronprinsessen*, for Copenhagen.

Portuguese Ship *St. Thiago Mayor*, for Lisbon.

Dutch Ship *Emile*, L. Christenson, for Batavia direct, in a day or two.

DEPARTURES FROM CALCUTTA.

JANUARY 9.—Ship *Kent*, C. Farquharson, for China.

Do. do. French Ship *Mercury*, D. Chevalere, for Pondicherry and Bordeaux.

Do. 10. Ship *Isabella*, P. C. Foster, for Penang.

Do. 13. Ship *Hope*, J. J. Denham, for Bombay.

Do. do. Ship *Samdanny*, Aboobaccar Naccoda, for Cannanore.

Do. 15. Portuguese Ship *Oceano*, P. G. Dasilva, for London.

PROGRESS OF VESSELS.

At the following Stations on the 15th Instant.

KEDGEREE.

Remain.—The *Friendship*, outward bound. Passed down.—The Arab Ship *Macaulay*.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

Remain.—The H. C. Ships *Thos. Grenville* and *Carnatic*.

SAUGUR.

Remain.—The *Baring*, Danish Ship *Kronprinsessen* and Portuguese Ship *St. Thiago Mayor*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 30, *Brig Barboran*, (American) R. Turner, from Calcutta 11th January.

Do. 21, Ship *Friendship*, W. Black from do 8th do.

Do. *Ketch Jane*, J. Dalby, from Vizagapatam 16th January.

Do. 22, Ship *Emma*, H. Baumgard from Calcutta 15th January.

Do. 23, Ship *General Palmer*, G. Truscott, from London 18th September 1819.

Do. 24, *Brig Brothers*, C. M'Nicol, from Covelong 22d, January 1820.

Do. 25, Ship *Baring* John Lamb from Calcutta 18th January.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 2. Ship *William Miles*, Samuel Beadle for London.

Do. 4. Ship *Lusitania*, R. Brash, for Cape of Good Hope.

Do. 3, H. C. Ship *Abberton* L. Percival for London.

Do. H. C. Ship *Almorah* T. Winter, for do.

Do. *Brig Emelie*, F. Goniters for Pondicherry.

Do. Ship *Perseverance*, J. Gleig for Covelong.

Do. 24, Ship *Friendship*, W. Black for Mauritius.

Do. *Brig Barboran*, (American) R. Turner for Pondicherry.

General Register of Marriages Births, and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Serour, on the 31st January, by the Rev. G. Martin, Captain Evan Davies, commanding His Highness the Nizam's reformed Horse, to Miss Margaret Shirreff.

BIRTHS.—On the 28th Jan. the Lady of Captain Deschamps 11th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Poonah, on the Morning of the 28th ultimo, Captain Halifax, Deputy Adjutant General.

At Serour on the 29th ultimo the Lady of Lieut. Lupton, Deputy Commissary of Stores.

At Ras-el-Khyma in the Persian Gulf, on the 14th January of a Bilious Fever, after an illness of a few days, Lieutenant Edmund Tyrwhitt Jones, of the 6th Regt. N. I. attached to the 1st. Bat. 24. Regt. and Extra Aid-de-camp to Major General.

Sir Wm. Grant Kier, K. M. T. In his death, the service has lost a most promising youth, of amiable disposition, much beloved and lamented by all his brother officers.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.—On the 6th Instant, the Lady of Paul Jordan, Esq. of a Son.
At Kilbuck on the morning of the 1st Instant, the Lady of Wm. R. Layler, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service of a Daughter.

DEATH.—On the 21st Instant, at the house of Colonel Moller, Fort S. George, Lieutenant Thomas Kennagh Smith, of H. M. 16th Regiment, much regretted by his brother Officers.

At Vizagapatam, on the 7th Instant, Mr. Francis Jelly, (brother of Mrs. Catherine Phillip,) aged 44 years, 3 months and 4 days, deeply and sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, besides an infant family is bereaved of an affectionate and tender father.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the morning of the 19th Instant, after a very short but painful illness, Mrs. Hannah Mallane, wife of Mr. J. Mallane, of the Honorable Company's Artillery at this Presidency, leaving a disconsolate husband and two helpless children to lament their irreparable loss. She always proved the tenderest of parents and sincerest of friends.

"Death like an overbearing stream
Sweeps us away; our life's a dream
An empty tale; or morning flower,
Cut down and wither'd in an hour."

Madras.

JANUARY, 24.

We have great pleasure in announcing the arrival of the *General Palmer*, Captain Truscott, from England, having left Portsmouth the 13th of September.

Passengers: Sir. F. Gifford, Chief Justice of Ceylon, Lady Gifford, Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. A. Stevens, Miss Pennell, Miss Johnstone, Miss J. Lyon, Miss Lane, Miss Jeffries, Miss Hunter, Miss M. Stevens, Miss E. Stevens, Major Oshawghnessy, 45th Regt. for Ceylon; Rev. Mr. Lyon, Captain Church and Lieutenant Walker, for Madras; Messrs. Trollope, Babington, Lawrence, Minchin, Stewart, Charlton, Williams, Addison, Bond, Downey, Graham, Fairbrass, Pollock, and Lane, Cadets for Madras.

The last Ceylon Gazette which has reached us is more than usually interesting, in as much as it contains a complete and satisfactory refutation of a most grievous and heavy charge made against a gentleman of high rank and character in the Civil Service of that Island. The letter containing this charge was first published in the *Calcutta Journal* as the first paragraph of the Paper, from whence it was as a matter of course copied, with some modifications, however, into almost every other Journal as well of Calcutta, as of the other presidencies; ourselves amongst the number. We therefore in fairness deem it our duty to give the fullest possible publicity to the indignant remarks of the Editor of the *Ceylon Gazette* on the conduct of the *Journalist*, in giving insertion to that letter; together with the report of the trial of this calumniated gentleman, who it will be seen was fully acquitted. The *Ceylon Editor* expresses himself as follows.

"We have read with equal surprise and indignation a paragraph in the *Calcutta Journal* of the 23d November, which contains a gross & malignant misrepresentation of an unfortunate occurrence which recently took place in the District of Tangalle.

The *Journal* in its tender mercy to the feelings of gentleman whose character has been so shamefully traduced, has made a merit of concealing his name, while the facts are so stated as to leave no room for doubt as to whom the imputation of "deliberate Murder" in intended to apply.

This Gentleman, whom the *Calcutta Journal* has left it to be imagined has by this time "suffered the punishment awarded by the Law without respect to his situation," is James Agnew Farrell, Esq. the Collector of Tangalle, who has certainly been put on his trial for the death of a native, but who was acquitted in a manner most gratifying to the feeling of himself and his friends.

By the constitution of the Juries in Ceylon, which consist of thirteen, the verdicts are decided by a majority, but in the present instance the decision was unanimously pronounced,—we may almost say it was pronounced by acclamation. The Jury declined to examine a single witness in refutation of the charge, or to put Mr. Farrell on his defence, a feeling in which the Judge

(Continued after the Advertisements.)

Advertisement, To be Let,

And entered in, on the 1st of March next, THAT excellent House so long occupied by the late Mr. MACKLIN, and lately by Mr. IAWAN, enquire at the Office of Messrs. POPE, HAMILTON, and Co.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

For Sale, BY PUBLIC Auction

TWO Dwelling Houses, two Oarts, Furniture, &c. belonging to Jagoo & Sunker Sinoy, for the benefit of their creditors, the conditions shall be made known to the purchasers at the time of Sale.

1. House situated in Town near the Bazar Gate & Hurjeevan Sirput's Street, to be Sold on Monday next the 14th Instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Hindoos alone are requested to purchase it.

1. House situated near Nathoojee Caljeejee's House, & the public road, without the 1000 yards; to be Sold on Wednesday the 16th Instant at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Hindoos alone are requested to purchase it.

1. Oart containing one wheel, called Digand with a Stable upon it situated at Bombay near Dady Nasserwanjee Setts Agary without the Fort walls and 1000 yards; to be Sold on Thursday the 17th Instant all Nations are requested to purchase it.

1. Oart containing 2½ wheels called Coodasthally situated at Mahim, near Gopee Talow or Tank, on Saturday the 19th Instant; all Nations are requested to purchase it.

ANUNTA BHANDAREE,
ELULJEE MONACKJEE,
Trustees to Ramchunder
Jagoo Sinoy.

Bombay, Feb. 9.

વેચવાનું છે.
જાગુ. સીલાંકમો.

(૨) રેડવાના ધરનાં (૨) ના
લીખરની વાડી ના તેજનો શરવે

શામનાં શ્રુષ્ટી* દી. મીલકત નજુ
નાં શંકર શાહવાળની છે. દી. ય

હીઆમનાનરમાગનારાનુ. મન
મનાવાને કીને વેચે છે. અને દી.

મીલકતનાં વેચવાનો શરવે. ય
દોખરાત વેચની વખતે. જાહેર.

કરવાનાં છે. જાહેર કરે છે.

ધરનાં વેચવાનું છે. જાહેર કરે છે.

દી. વાડીનાં પેશીનું જરૂર વન. શી
પ્રતાનિમીલકતનાં આધનાં આ

તેજનો દી. તે. તરીખ. ૧૩ મી.
આદિમહીનાંની દી. આરકુપર. ૩

કરવાનાં છે. જાહેર કરે છે.

દી. વાડીનાં પેશીનું જરૂર વન. શી
પ્રતાનિમીલકતનાં આધનાં આ

તેજનો દી. તે. તરીખ. ૧૩ મી.
આદિમહીનાંની દી. આરકુપર. ૩

પાછલા પોરનાં ૩

લાકન. અમલે વેચશે તે. ધર. દી

નડુલોકોને રેડવાનું છે. વાશતે. ખ

રીદ. કરનારા વોને જાહેર કરે છે.

વાડી ૧ રેડ. ૧ ની.

નાંમે. ડાડ. નેમમે. ધોરાનો નામે

લોકે. નેવાડી. મુખઅખમો. શે. દી

દી. નાજન. શરવાંનજની. અગીઆ

રીની. પાશે છે. તે. જાહેર. વારથી.

ખાજરે છે. તે. તરીખ. ૧૭ મી. આ

દી. મહીનાંની દી. નરેશ પાતવારને દી

ને. વેચાશે. તે. શરવે. લોકોને. ખરી

દ. કરવાનાં છે. જાહેર કરે છે.

વાડી ૧ રેડ. ૨ ની.

નાંમે. કુનડાશાલી. શ્રી. મોદેમ.

મધે. ગોપીનલાવની. પાશે. દી. કની

નજી કછે. તે. શરવારને દી. ના

રીખ. ૧૮ મી. આદિ. મહીનાંની દી

વેચાશે. તે. શરવે. લોકોને. ખરી

કરવાનાં છે. જાહેર કરે છે.

નાં ૮ મી. રેખરવારી. ૧૮૨૦

અનંતનાંડારી. શાહી*

દી. લજ. મોલે કજ. શાહી*

રીખર. જગુ. શાહવાળ. નાંતર

શાહી*

poor man had died of the Cholera Morbus, to which the Peon with whom he was left in charge, by a singular coincidence of circumstances, had fallen a victim about the same time.

The letter proceeds to state that the Magistrate, being a friend to the Collector, concealed the circumstance, that he was dismissed from his Office, and that the Governor sent a Party of Soldiers, to bring Mr. Farrell to Colombo.

Dismissing for the present all question as to the libellous reflection on the Magistrate, and for which he will no doubt seek his reparation at Law, we have only to state that the Magistrate did not conceal the circumstance, and that he has not lost his place.—We further understand that no party of Soldiers was sent to arrest Mr. Farrell, and we are inclined to think that the Governor is too well acquainted with the Laws of his Country, to have had recourse to the Military instead of the Civil authority on such an occasion.

The only part of the Paragraph which can lay claim to correctness is that in which an opinion is pronounced (and very pathetically it is done) on the probable fate of Mr. Farrell should he be found Guilty of deliberate Murder—we have never questioned the impartial and proper exercise of Justice in the Court here, and if it be administered on similar principles at Calcutta,—of which, there can be no doubt,—we think many friends of Mr. Farrell, may shortly have to congratulate him on his having obtained ample and most satisfactory damages from the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, for this wanton and unfeeling attack on his character.

[Madras Courier Jan. 18.]

English Extracts.

LONDON, SEPT. 8TH 1820.

It appears by accounts from Lancaster, that the individuals who had been indicted with Hunt for the conspiracy, and had not previously been bailed, were admitted to bail on Tuesday last. The amount required was, for Saxton, Healey, and Swift, the principals 200l; sureties 50l. each For Moorhouse 400l. and sureties 100l. Jones and Wilde 200l; sureties 100l. The accused, as already known, have all traversed until the next Assizes.

A Meeting has been called at Norwich, on Thursday next, on the subject of the Interference of the Military at the Manchester Meeting.

Sir Robert Wilson is arrived in Town, to preside at the Borough Meeting.

It is said, that a Town's Meeting will take place at Birmingham in the course of the ensuing week, on the subject of the late events at Manchester.

A Meeting has been called at Ratford, "to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Corps of Cavalry and Riflemen, to defend their country against all traitorous conspiracies whatever, and to aid the Civil Power whenever called upon so to do within the said Country."

Recent Letters from London, mention, that a change of Ministry is very probable; it is reported that the Prince Regent has sent Dr. Tierney to the Duke of Bedford, to form an Administration upon an extended scale, calculated to calm the country.—(Bristol Gazette.)

The Mayor and Corporation of Oxford have voted a Loyal Address to the Prince Regent, expressing their detestation of the turbulent and seditious Meetings lately held.

Ministers, it is supposed, have relinquished the idea of prosecuting Sir Francis Baudet, for his alleged libellous letter.—Star.

Yesterday Mr. Carlile was again arrested in his shop, upon a warrant of the Lord Mayor, charging him with publishing "An unlawful, wicked, seditious, and inflammatory Libel, tending to excite disaffection towards the person of the Prince Regent and his Government, to create insurrection, and breaches of the peace," &c. in a Pamphlet entitled, *The Republican*, No. 2.—He was discharged on bail, himself in 300l. and two sureties in 150l. each.

Sir George Nugent succeeds Sir George Beckwith as Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

Circulars have been issued, to convene a Special Meeting of the Members of the Devon Country Club, to take into consideration the late transactions at Manchester, and which was announced for Friday next, at the New London Inn in this city; but Mr. Clench has refused the use of his house for that purpose—and we have not been able to ascertain whether any other has been obtained for the meeting.—Exeter Post.

The following is a list of the houses destroyed by the "peaceable" Reformers at Macleod field, where there happened to be no military.

Mr. Wilson's House & Office (Printer) Entirely destroyed.	Ditto
Mr. Grimditch's (Attorney) Hotel	Nearly so.
Mr. Swannick's	Ditto.
Dr. Davies's (The great Grammar School of that town) and the Doctor much hurt.	Ditto.
Cooper's House, windows, indented the whole front almost destroyed.	Ditto.
John Jones (Post Master), Ditto.	Ditto.
Joseph Rowthornam (Sick Throwster)	Entirely.
Henry Critchley	Ditto.
Thomas Critchley	Ditto.
S. Stone (a very respectable Attorney)	Ditto.
N. Higginbotham (Master)	Ditto.
S. Pearson (Sick Throwster)	Ditto.
J. Galloway (Law Clerk)	Ditto.
Rowland Gould	Ditto.
The Mayor	Ditto.
S. Wood (Cotton Manufacturer)	Slightly.
&c. &c.	
Together with all the Lamps.	

AMERICA.

We copy the following from the *New York Evening Post* of the 14th Jan. The *National Intelligencer*, advertising to it, does not contradict it, but only "hopes that it will prove false and slanderous."

"Report states, that an order was recently issued in Florida, by Colonel King, 'to put to instant death, without the delay or form of a trial, any deserter that was taken. That, in consequence, a party, under the command of Lieutenant—, went in pursuit of a man of this description, whom they overtook; that they informed the prisoner of the nature of their orders, and their readiness to execute them. He firmly expostulated with the officer, demanded a trial, claiming his rights as a man and an American citizen; but, finding his expostulations vain, he knelt down and received the fatal bullet in his breast."

"In another instance, it is reported that, in the Alabama Territory, a soldier was condemned by his officer, as a punishment for intoxication, to be ducked; which was executed on the spot, and carried to that excess, that the man was literally drowned. This order was also issued without the form of trial."

"At Greenbay, on the western side of Lake Michigan, the military, as the same report states, has assumed a complete control over the civil authority. Citizens have been taken up for real or pretended offences, been tried by courts martial, and the punishment of what is called picketting, inflicted upon them; that is, by placing the culprits on four wooden pins, drove firmly in the ground, with the points exposed above the ground a half or quarter of an inch; over these he is suspended by cords fastened to the thumbs, and when he can no longer sustain himself in the air, he must let his weight down on the pin."

Mr. Moore, the well-known poet, has, for many years, held an office of trifling emolument at Bermuda, which he executed by deputy. This deputy, having embezzled 6000l. the claimants (chiefly American merchants) brought the subject before the Lords of Appeal, and Mr. Moore being deemed legally responsible by their Lordships, an attachment was decreed against his person. The office, which was conferred on Mr. Moore by Lord Moira in 1803, has no salary annexed to it. The trifling emoluments arise from casual fees, which in the course of the fifteen years he has held the office, have not amounted to one-fifth of the sum for which the defalcation of his deputy has made him responsible.

A Mr. Romer, from the Liverpool theatre, recently made his first appearance at the New York theatre, and next morning committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Mr. Phillips, the singer, who has lately returned to this country from a professional tour in the United States, netted 30,000 dollars by his trip thither.

LONDON.—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1819
The Paris Papers of Monday and Tuesday have reached Town.

Marshal Soult passed through Peyrot, on the 26th August, on his way to Saint Amand (Tarn) his native place. Madam, his Lady, and two sons were with him.

Mr. Canning arrived, with his family, at Frankfurt, on the 30th ult.

By advices from Carlsbad of the 23rd of August, we learn that the conferences at that place have broken up, but that the Congress is to re-assemble at Vienna from the 15th to the 20th October next.

The statue, erected in honor of Prince Blucher, at Rostock, was exposed to public view on the 26th ult. being the anniversary of the glorious battle of the Katzbach.

All the accounts from Spain continue to confirm the statement that the King of Spain, by the advice of his Ministers, had resolved not to ratify the Treaty, by which he was to place East and West Florida in the hands of the United States. At the present moment this is a most im-

(Continued in the Supplement)

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1820.

(Continued from the last Page.)

portant question: many persons do not hesitate to believe that if the Treaty be not sanctioned, America will proceed to take forcible possession, not only of these provinces, but of Texas, and may, in the possible event of a War, invade even the rich kingdom of Mexico, now the chief hold of Ferdinand VII. in New Spain, and the great source of the revenues of his kingdom.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 6.

The Paris Papers are received to Saturday's date.—A Spanish Secretary of Legation is said to have passed through Bayonne on his way to Bourdeaux, to embark for America, with dispatches, stating the refusal of the Spanish Court to accede to the cession of the Floridas.

The Carlsbad Congress is said to have taken up the persecution of the Jews in the German towns; it is rumoured that this general dislike to the Jews is partly political, from a belief that they are the venal instruments of certain arbitrary Princes.

The 20th ult. at two in the morning, a luminous Meteor, in the shape of a globe of fire, was observed at Chambery; its course was from S. E. to N. W. it shed a light almost equal to that of day.

Letters have arrived in town from Cadiz, stating that the British transports, chartered for the purpose of joining the Grand Expedition, have all been discharged. In this manner probably the Grand Expedition will be broken up piece-meal. The hire of thirty-six large ships, which for nearly eight months have been doing little more than bask in the sun in the harbour of Cadiz, constitutes no small item in the general expenditure.

The Yellow Fever has recommenced its ravages at Martinique and St. Domingo.

America.—Extract of a letter to an inhabitant of Bath dated New York, Aug. 9 1819:—

The Commercial prospects of this Country, at the present time are worse than the worst accounts you may receive can paint them. Goods are daily sold (or rather sacrificed) by auction (the usual and at present the only mode of selling goods) at one third of their value: 125 packages of Birmingham Manufacture, a few days since, sold at from 25 to 35 per cent. loss on the original cost; and Saturday morning's accounts from Virginia brought a long list of failures from that quarter.

"I can distinctly see the Jersey Woods on fire, raging at a dreadful rate; those near Philadelphia which have been on fire so long are now extinguished.

"The thermometer in the shade in an airy room at this time (three o'clock P. M.) stand at 95 deg. It has been as high as 101 1/2.

Up to 30th July, 8123 settlers had arrived at Quebec from Great Britain, this year.

The Trinity yacht, was wrecked on Wednesday going into Boulogne harbour: hands saved.

The Radical Reformers are described as exceedingly violent in and adjoining Oldham: to avoid the increasing Excise Duties, parties club together, and brew ale at private houses, where they assemble to drink it, and talk politics; the regular public houses are almost deserted. It was stated on the trial of Hardern, at Chester, that the Radicals are actively spreading the Spencean doctrine of an equal division of property among rich and poor.

A Coroner's inquest was held at Manchester on Saturday, on the body of a young man named Dawson, who died of the wounds he received on the memorable 10th of August. The verdict was in these words: "That the deceased died in consequence of a wound received on the

head on the 16th ult. in the parish of Manchester, inflicted by the cut of a sabre, or other sharp instrument."

Some curious facts came out from the witnesses; one swore, "that about one o'clock, he saw the Rev. C. W. Ethelston, standing on the steps of Mr. Buxton's house, in which house the other Magistrates were, reading a paper, but what paper he could not say, and in a quarter or (when corrected, he added) half an hour afterwards, he saw the Yeomanry dispersing the people."

Blandford, the Secretary to the Radicals since his liberation, is reported to have used his unhappy wife, in order to extort from her the money raised for her relief!

Executions.—Monday, William Owen and Edward Jones, were executed at Monmouth for the murder of John Gunter.—S. Thomas, condemned at Shrewsbury Assizes for having abetted Wm. Jarvis to stab Mr. Geary's cow, at Westbury, was executed on Saturday. Monday se'nnight, W. Talbot and J. Thorn (the former for stealing a mare, the latter for burglary), were executed at Leicester.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1819.

The Paris Papers of Sunday contain nothing of importance.

Letters from Vienne and Carlsbad speak of important modifications which are to be made in the Act of the Germanic Confederation, and this is asserted to be the chief object of the conferences at Carlsbad.

Louis Bonaparte has left Carlsbad, to proceed to Inspruck.

The five per Cents, left off on Friday at 72 1/2.

A Brazil packet has brought letters from Rio de Janeiro to the end of June, and from Bahia some few days later. The intelligence that the South-West Coast of Spanish America was blockaded by Lord Cochrane, had produced a strong sensation, as the effect of it must be to destroy a pretty extensive trade which had of late been carried on between Brazil and that coast. A number of vessels which had sailed thither from Rio Janeiro and other places will of course be obliged to return.—Accounts had reached Buenos Ayres from Chili to the 11th of May. They confirm the intelligence by a previous arrival of the port of Payta in Peru having been exempted from Blockade, for the purpose of enabling the British and American whalers to procure supplies. It was supposed that the project of a maritime expedition against Lima would be abandoned, and that a grand effort would be made by the forces of the two Governments to get possession of Upper Peru.

A letter from Valparaiso, dated May 4, states that Lord Cochrane has excluded from his blockade the Port of Payta, and left it free for whale ships to enter for supplies. Lord Cochrane had taken the Island of San Lorenzo, and had captured a number of small vessels, which he had converted into bomb vessels, and fire and explosion ships. The same letter adds that Captain Myrick and the crew of the Cossack were still detained as prisoners in the Gulf of California.

It is said, that Lord Clancart is busily employed in negotiating a Treaty with the Emperor of Russia, for the mutual admission of produce and goods into the two countries, and hopes are entertained that the desirable end will be accomplished.

The ship Drie Vrienden, Capt. Thol, from Pernambuco to Africa, was taken possession of on the 9th of May, at Delmira, by three of the crew, who, after murdering the Captain, his son, and a seaman, carried the vessel out to sea and blew her up.

A tumult is reported to have taken place at Prague, in which some hundreds of the populace were killed by the military.

Chester Assize.—Friday, at these Assizes, Samuel Hardern, a wood turner, at Macclesfield, was tried for a misdeemeanour in riotously assembling in Macclesfield, with 200 others, on the 17th of August, breaking the windows of Jonathan Wilson, and not dispersing within an hour after the Riot Act was read. The evidence proved that the prisoner was in the mob, and he encouraged the throwing of stones, and that he was indeed a leading man, as he offered to take the whole of the mob away, if the gentlemen would give him a quart of ale for every man. The prisoner was intoxicated at the time. The Jury, in five minutes, returned a verdict of Guilty.—Ralph Wright a silk-weaver, of Macclesfield, was found guilty on a similar charge.—Hardern was sentenced to be imprisoned for 18 months and Wright, six months.

Lancaster Assizes.—The business of these Assizes commenced on Thursday. The Court was crowded to excess and the object of curiosity was the appearance of Mr. Henry Hunt, accompanied by Messrs. Harman and Pearson, the Solicitors. On the names of the Grand Jury being called over, and before the Judge's charge, Mr. Hunt addressed Baron Wood, and represented that he intended to prefer indictments for murder, cutting, maiming, and stabbing, against certain Magistrates and other persons who were relatives of some of the Grand Jury: he instanced Mr. B. Wilbraham as in this predicament; and he therefore protested against such gentlemen acting as grand jurors, when these indictments were preferred.—Baron Wood suggested that Mr. Wilbraham could retire when these bills were inquired into; and Mr. Wilbraham stated to the Court that he had already informed Lord Stanley, the Foreman, that he should take no part in inquiries connected with these transactions.—The usual proclamation being then read, Baron Wood shortly charged the Grand Jury.

Friday, Hunt preferred bills against the following persons:—Mr. Edward Tebbutt, Mr. Thos. Platt, and Mr. Robert Derbyshire, Members of the Manchester corps of Yeomanry Cavalry, for maliciously cutting and stabbing, under Lord Ellenborough's Act; and against Mr. Richard Owen, a pawnbroker, of Manchester, for perjury, committed by him in some depositions sworn before the Magistrates, upon which they were supposed to have acted, in the late dispersion of the Reform Meeting at that place, by Military force. The former have been thrown out by the Grand Jury, and the latter has been found.

True bills have been found against Hunt, Johnson, Moorhouse, Sexton, Bamford, and others, for a conspiracy.—The bill of indictment charges them with having, on the 1st of July, combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed together, to excite tumult and disturbance; and on the 16th day of August last, unlawfully, maliciously, and seditiously assembled together, and caused others to assemble, to the number of sixty thousand, in a formidable manner, with sticks, clubs, and other offensive weapons with banners, flags, colours and placards having divers seditious and inflammatory inscriptions, and in martial array; and that they did, on the said 16th of August, make great tumult, riot, and disturbance, and for half an hour unlawfully, riotously and seditiously continue assembled, making great tumult, noise, and disturbance. The charge, therefore, refers to two periods; but to support the indictment against every one of the alleged conspirators, a strict union must be proved to have existed between the acts committed on both days. In this indictment it appears on the oaths of the Grand Jurors that the conspirators had confederated together in a riotous and tumultuous manner not more than half an hour, whereby the great point of the reading of the Riot Act, and the subsequent lapse of an hour, for which the champions of the Magistrates of Manchester so long struggled, is sat at rest for ever.

Six of the prisoners who had not been able to procure bail, were brought up on Saturday to plead, which they severally did, Not Guilty, and asked leave to traverse.—Hunt and his associates, against whom bills for conspiracy were found, were brought to the bar, when they severally pleaded Not Guilty and traversed.—Joseph Harrison, commonly called the Reforming Parson, has also traversed the indictment against him, until the next Assizes.

Tuesday week, a number of Gentlemen were dining together at the Hotel in Leeds, when a gentleman of great respectability, residing at Ferrybridge, stated to the company, he had agreed with his men on the Saturday previous to harvest all up, and requested they would be at their work in good time on Monday morning.—"Stop, sir," said one of them, "we have made up our minds not to touch a sickle again till we hear from Manchester, how they have come on; for if it's as we mean, some of your great folks must be putten under a spade!"—He immediately discharged every man; Each of them was receiving 6s. per day.—Doncaster Gaz.

The following declaration was unanimously adopted by the Grand Jury at the Chester Assizes.

"We the Grand Jury of the County Palatine of Chester at the Assizes holden at Chester, on 1st September 1819, feel it incumbent at this time to declare our indignation at the machinations of artful and itinerant demagogues, who disseminate papers of the most dangerous and seditious tendency at public meetings: with freedom in their mouths, and fraud and plunder in their hearts, employ the most inflammatory language, insidiously inculcate, under the specious veil of reform, hatred, and contempt of our Constitution, and instigate the ignorant and unwary even to exert physical force (that is violence and open arms), for the enforcement of visionary claims, at once useless to themselves, destructive of the rights and property of their fellow subjects, and involving the whole country in one general ruin. Nor can we refrain from declaring our disgust and horror at the odious and blasphemous publications poured forth throughout the country, in which the Holy Scriptures are held up to derision, reviled, and scoffed at, and audaciously denounced to the people as false, if the malignant intention of eradicating from their minds all moral checks, and all the hopes and comforts to be derived from religion; but with the most serious and peculiar anxiety and detestation, we contemplate the unremitting exertions to poison the minds of the rising generation with the same horrible and detestable doctrines. We, therefore, strongly impressed with the excellence of our Constitution, protecting all ranks and degrees of society are firmly resolved by every means in our power to enforce the due execution of the laws against the seditious and disaffected, and against all who, either by their acts, or otherwise, endanger the public peace and safety of the realm."

The Jews appear to be objects of popular enmity in different parts of Germany; and in some places their houses are stated to have been broken into and pillaged.

The Death of the Emperor Alexander was reported in some of the Journals; but the report was without any foundation.

LONDON.

Common Council.—A Court of Common Council was yesterday held at the Council Chamber, Guildhall, in pursuance of a requisition, signed by several Members of the Court, for the purpose of taking into consideration the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomanry Ca-

valry of Manchester, in the recent melancholy proceedings at that place.---The Court was crowded, and the avenues to it filled with persons anxious to hear the debate, the greatest part of whom, however, could not obtain admission.---The Lord Mayor took the Chair at 12, and opened the business by stating that he held the Court with great reluctance, because whenever crimes were alleged to be committed, they ought to be referred to the proper tribunal before whom the necessary evidence would be laid, instead of discussing them elsewhere.

The requisition being then read, Alderman Walthman addressed the Court at great length, and carefully avoiding extraneous topics, he discussed the question in all its various bearings, urging the necessity of calling for a full inquiry into the atrocities committed, which he considered not only unequalled in our history but a great public outrage committed on the Constitution. He concluded by moving the subjoined Resolutions:---

Resolved.---1. That under the free principles of the British Constitution, it is the undoubted right of Englishmen to assemble together for the purpose of deliberating upon public grievances, as well as on the legal and constitutional means of obtaining redress.

2.--That, for the exercise of this right, a meeting was held at Manchester, on the 16th of August last, and, with out entering into the policy or prudence of convening such assembly, it appears to us, from the information which has transpired, that the said meeting was legally assembled---that is proceedings were conducted in an orderly and peaceable manner, and that the people composing it were therefore acting under the sanction of the laws, and entitled to the protection of the Magistrates.

3.--That we have, nevertheless, learnt with grief and astonishment, that while the meeting was so assembled, and when no act of riot or tumult had taken place, the Magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons then present, for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the people, or those against whom the warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military, when, without any previous warning of their intention, the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry suddenly rushed forward, opened a passage through the multitude, furiously attacking, by force of arms peaceable and unoffending citizens, whereby great numbers of men, women, and children, and even peace officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

4.--That we feel ourselves called upon to express our strongest indignation at these unprovoked & intemperate proceedings, which we cannot but view as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British Constitution.

5.--That from the known and declared attachment of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to the Constitution and the Laws, we feel the most decided conviction that his Royal Highness never could have been induced to express his approval of the conduct of the abettors and perpetrators of these atrocities, had not his Royal confidence been abused by interested misrepresented statements of these illegal and fatal transactions.

6.--That at a time when the great body of his Majesty's subjects are suffering under the severest privations, however erroneous may be their ideas as to the means of redress, and conciliating attention to their complaints is equally called for by policy and justice, and that depriving them of the means of expressing their grievances by cruelty & despotism, can only tend to increase the present discontents, destroy public confidence in the pure and equal distribution of

justice, excite dissension, and lead to acts of open violence or secret revenge.

7.--That in order to avert these calamities---to maintain the authority of the law---and to protect the lives and liberties of the subject---a humble and dutiful Address be presented by this Court to his Royal the Prince Regent, praying his Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to institute an immediate and effectual inquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and to cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment.

The Resolutions were seconded by Mr. Hurcombe, but opposed by Alderman Rothwell, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jacks, Mr. S. Dixon, Mr. James, and Sir W. Curtis, chiefly on the grounds of its being unjust and premature to pass a censure on men so highly respectable as the Manchester Magistrates, when the whole of the case did not appear: when the charges against them rested on imperfect newspaper accounts; and while the transactions complained of were to undergo the investigation of Juries. The supporters of the resolutions, exclusive of the mover and seconder, were, Messrs. Bonstead, Patten, Southgate, Crook, Eicker, Pearfall, and Taylor.

In reply to the argument of prejudging the question, Mr. Pearfall observed, that the Prince Regent's Letter of Thanks to the Magistrates and Yeomanry was given within three days after the knowledge of the transaction, while the Corporation of London had waited 20 days for all the circumstances to transpire. Sir William Curtis said, he knew not what ground there was for believing that the Magistrates had not done their duty. Could any man say they have acted illegally? They may have acted wrong. Although I do not say they have not; but then they must answer for it. Alderman Walthman replied to the arguments of the opposing speakers and upon the question being put by the Common Sergeant, at least three-fourths of the members present held up their hands in the affirmative: Those who were of a contrary opinion afterwards held up theirs, and the difference of numbers was so great that the Lord Mayor declared the resolutions carried.

A division was then called for, and strangers were excluded. The numbers were afterwards declared to be as follows: For the resolutions, Aldermen, 2; Commoners, 69; Total, 71. Against them, Aldermen 6; Commoners, 39; Total 45. Majority in favour of the resolutions 26.

Immediately after the numbers were declared, Alderman Walthman left the Council Chamber, and was loudly cheered by the multitude. The Lord Mayor continued in the chamber for upwards of half an hour afterwards, as if to weary out the patience of the rabble, who were waiting to greet him in a manner very dissimilar to that in which they had greeted Alderman Walthman. They remained, however, immovable; and in his passage through the Hall to his carriage and even when he had got into it, assailed him with the loudest groans and hisses their lungs could supply them with.

LANCASTER.

On Tuesday, Messrs. Hunt, Johnson, Moorhouse, and Knight, who were at large upon bail, appeared at the bar, and respectively pleaded *Not Guilty* to the bills of indictment found against them, and traversed the same till the next Assizes. The parties immediately renewed their bail to the satisfaction of the Crown Solicitor. Sir Charles Wolsey and Mr. Chapman were the new bail for Mr. Hunt. The Grand Jury broke up on the same day, and we are informed that the last day of business they did, was to find true bills against two shop-boys of Wroce, the Printer in Manchester, for selling the number of *Sherwin's Register* containing Mr. Carlile's account of the Manchester

Tragedy. Wroce, it seems has himself eluded every search which has been made after him, while his shop continues to be the grand mart for what are called "Seditious Publications;" and the Solicitor for the Crown, or rather for the Manchester Magistracy, has thought it necessary to vindicate public justice, by making these apprentices criminally responsible for obeying the orders of their master. No bill was found against John Adamson for being a delegate, using seditious expressions, and having in his possession, with intent to publish, certain seditious and libellous papers and writings. Mr. Hunt continued at Lancaster on Tuesday, and did not intend to leave it till he had effected the liberation of the other prisoners who stood committed for want of bail. There is, however, no doubt of his being in London on Monday next.

The above persons having traversed to the next Assizes, we hope may conduce to the ends of public justice. Before next April it may be expected that the popular passions will be more calm, and that the re-appearance of more prosperous trade may banish disaffection with distress.

The Magistrates of Manchester have intimated their intention of prosecuting Mr. Hunt for a libel upon them. The libel is not specified. A Committee has been appointed at Liverpool to inquire into the late transaction at Manchester, and ascertain how far the persons concerned are open to legal proceedings. A Solicitor has been sent to Manchester, to collect evidence. It is stated that the Duke of Bedford has requested the communication to him of some particulars on the subject.

Messrs. Watson Thistlewood, and others of Mr. Hunt's friends in London, are determined to celebrate his return to the Metropolis: and for that purpose a Meeting of some of their partisans was held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on Monday evening, when.---

It was resolved, to conduct that uniform, consistent, and heroic champion of the people's rights, Henry Hunt, Esq. on his return from Manchester, in public procession into London, with bands of music, appropriate emblems, and other honours, which the importance of his manly, prudent, and able conduct in behalf of the liberties of the people pre-eminently entitle him to.---It was also resolved, that the line of procession should end at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, where a dinner was determined to be provided for the numerous subscribers.

LONDON,--JULY 22.

We are happy to find by the Canadian papers, that the lumber trade of the port of Quebec is rapidly prospering and extending. The rigorous application of the colonial law of England to the intercourse between her West India islands and the United States was intended to promote those branches of commerce for which our own provinces on the continent of America can furnish materials and facilities, and thus to supersede the ancient practice of resorting to the United States for the lumber (amongst other articles) required by the British West Indies. The American navigation act, now two years old, multiplied the obstacles previously interposed by Great Britain to a direct communication between her islands and the United States. To serve the supposed interests of the Republican marine, the Congress sacrificed altogether the interests of the proprietary of lumber and such other articles as were in hourly demand for the West Indies. The rival trade of the British provinces with the West Indies has profited accordingly, as at the time we hinted that it would do, by this blundering retaliation of the United States.

By the *Mary Ann*, letters were received

yesterday from Buenos-Ayres, but they are earlier in date than those of last week. They contain therefore no political information; but we have extracted from one of them, dated March 19, some remarks on the state of commerce which will be deemed worthy of notice.

"Vessels are crowding into the Pacific, to be ready for the opening markets, whilst the heavy stocks in Buenos-Ayres are not at all diminishing, hence the degree of relief which this place expected will be much reduced. The reduction of Lima, the opening of Peru, and a union of interest, must produce a sensible effect on this place: it will ultimately bear a great import, but the great burst of goods upon the country will, I think, more than exceed the wants of the people; it will, however, have this good effect---that they will be tempted to buy commodities hitherto unknown, from the cheap rate at which competition will offer them; and these wants will establish themselves for the benefit of future traders, who will find the market ready formed by the sacrifices of their predecessors. Hundreds and thousands will wear British manufactures, that would never touch calico or cambrics, if the distressed situation of the import had not driven him into every corner of the continent, and compelled him to sacrifice one part to save the other. When the population have once known the comforts, conveniences, and elegancies of civilized life, a desire to enjoy them is awakened, and industry is naturally roused to furnish means for acquiring possession. The natural increase of these wants as naturally increases the industry which is to satisfy them, and both the demand for foreign manufactures and the stock of home produce, which is acted upon by industry, are increased for the advantage of such as remain (in spite of present gloom) to transact business in this country.

A material rise in the Funds took place yesterday. Omnium, which on the preceding day closed at 1½ premium, in the course of the morning had reached to 3; and when business terminated at the Stock Exchange, was quoted at a premium of 2½ per cent. Consols and other stock advanced nearly in the same proportion. This advance is ascribed to the state of the last account, and to the very great number of bargains carried over from Friday, the regular day of settlement, and remaining still unliquidated. The scarcity of money-stock in the market was unusually great, and very extensive purchases were made in Omnium, with a view to the delivery for the second payment. The supply of Omnium was still more limited than that of Consols: nearly half the loan, it is said, has been paid up and converted into stock, and the remainder appears to be in firm hands. The improvement of the market would probably have been still greater, but for the sales made for the August account, which continued to be effected on a very extensive scale. The settlement in Omnium is this day and to morrow, and the second instalment becomes due on Friday.---*Times*

London, July 15, 1819.---A very vile though unsuccessful attempt at murder has taken place not far from the scene of Mr. Kotzebue's assassination, and originating in motives, as it is affirmed, of the same wild and desolating east. A son of an apothecary took it into his head that Mr. Ibel, President of the regency of Wistula, a man in the confidence of the Duke his Sovereign, ought to be put to death as not being a friend to that order of political pharmacy which this wretched administrator of draughts and boluses was pleased in his wisdom, to approve of.

The remains of Madame Blanchard were on Thursday interred in the Cemetery of Father La Chaise.---She was of the Protestant Religion.---She met her death in making her sixty-seventh ascent. She has left no children. There has been found at her house a will, by

which she has left all the property she has possessed of, amounting to about 60,000 francs, to a child eight years of age, the daughter of the owner of the house which she inhabited.

Monday, Sunday, July 10.—The last has been an important week at the Stock Exchange, having included the settlement of the largest account, and the most extensive series of time bargains, perhaps, ever known. Independently of the contract for a new loan, and as it was believed, one almost unprecedented in amount for a period of peace, a circumstance that always brings a large portion of the public as speculators into the market, the funds had, during its progress, from several other causes, excited general avidity, and held out the prospect of almost certain gain. In proportion to the extent of the speculations, the fluctuations have been great and sudden. In the beginning of the account (May 27), Consols, which, about a fortnight before, had been above 72, had fallen to 68, and in consequence of large sales, still further declined in the course of the first week, till they reached 65 5/8th, the lowest point in which they subsided. On the 4th June, during the first interview between the Contractors and Ministers on the subject of the loan and while its amount was still uncertain, large sales were made, on the supposition that 30 millions would be the sum required, but when the fact transpired that 12 millions only were wanted, a sudden rise took place from 66 to 70 in Consols. On the following day they had reached 7 1/2, but declined almost as rapidly as they had risen, to 69, since that period the principal transactions have been effected at from 68 to 69 1/2. During the last few days of the account, the great subject of anxiety at the Stock Exchange has been to determine on which side the preponderance lay, and whether the greater number of time bargains had been effected by the buyers or the sellers for the day of settlement; as opinions varied either way the price of stock rose or fell, but the market was managed with so much skill, that until Friday, which was settling day, it was far from being generally known that the sellers for the account, on the principal last week, had speculated too largely for themselves, and sold stock to a much greater extent than they were able to deliver. The amount of stock demanded cannot be ascertained but as many of the principal bankers, there being no continuation early in the account, bought for time, rather than for money, and would necessarily claim its transfer on the day of settlement, it must have been enormous. The strength of the party was strikingly manifested in the quantities of stock delivered on Friday, but it was still so inadequate to the claims upon them, that yesterday morning notices were posted up at the Stock Exchange, demanding stock not then delivered; to the extent of nearly half a million in Consols. In the course of the day, by great exertions, a large portion of this was provided for, and arrangements were made, as is said, for carrying the remainder forward to Tuesday next. The demand created for money stock by this peculiar state of the market was so great, that it bore a higher price than for the August account, by 1/2 per cent.

The general improvement, however, in the price of the funds was less than this demand should of itself have produced, but their advance was checked by the large sales for the August account, made by the party endeavouring to depress the funds, and which appear to have been transacted chiefly with a view to assist in the settlement of their present differences. The casualties attendant on the close of this account have been very few: a merchant of some respectability early in the week declared his inability to pay his differences on his time-bargains, amounting to between £2000 and £3000, and a person residing, we believe, at the west end of the town, and formerly of great property, is said to have left his brokers answerable for a sum exceeding 30,000*l*. In the Stock Exchange some embarrassments have taken place, but only in one instance to a very material extent and in all, we understand, they have proved of such a nature as to admit of being privately adjusted. Omnium varied ye-
terday from $\frac{1}{2}$ premium to par and left off at par to $\frac{1}{2}$ premium. Consols for August were last quoted at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ dis, the highest price of the day having been 69.

London, July 19.—Every advice that reaches us from Spain proves great agitation among the people, and our relations and uncertainty on the part of the Government. Donner's visit in Madrid, with some other circumstances attached to it, is not satisfactory.

rily accounted for, but it has been followed by a strange rumour. It is now said that King Ferdinand has formed the chivalrous project of accompanying the expedition to South America, under a hope that his presence may do what the force of arms could not effect, and that he is privately to embark at Lisbon. Ferdinand may certainly have good grounds for not placing his confidence in any of his armed pacificators whom he may wish to charge with the exercise of power on the other side of the Atlantic, and he may also feel anxious with regard to the last effort it will be in his power to make, but we do not think he has courage enough to undertake a voyage attended with so many dangers, or a mind to conceive such a project. Certain it is, that the Spanish Government at this moment seriously to be alarmed at the imposing attitude the new Transatlantic Governments have attained; experience has taught them the inefficiency of all their former plans to reconquer and pacify, and they are in a complete dilemma what new mode to pursue, though if they could gain their object, there is not a sacrifice they would not feel disposed to make. In the mean time to allow the wavering state of the Cabinet we are told, and similar remarks are mentioned in the Paris Papers, that Mr. Garry, the Finance Minister, who upwards of a year ago was dismissed in such haste, and in so outrageous a manner, is now being called up to Madrid to be placed at the head of the Council of State, and a fiscal named to prosecute Casa Irujo. Mr. Olayo, it is said, has received orders not to enter Madrid, and Martinez, one of the first comedians of the capital, has been banished, and a coach was brought to his door at one in the morning, as has been usual with the late Ministers of State. His fellow comedians had assembled, and among themselves clubbed a sum of money for his support during the period of his banishment.

London, Wednesday July 21. The defeat of the Emperor of Morocco by the Mountaineers of Tolla has given rise to a very formidable controversy between The Times and The Courier, on the subject of passive obedience, and the right of resistance. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the Laws and Constitutions of Morocco and its dependencies, the character of its Sovereign, or the sentiments of his people, to be able to pronounce with any degree of positiveness, so far in justice that Sovereign merits the title of the miserable Tyrant of the Mountains of Tolla, or whether the inhabitants of the Mountains of Tolla would have paid their tribute with more alacrity, had a Representative Charter been granted to them by his Moorish Majesty. We have little doubt that this Emperor, though a Mahomedan, would appear to great advantage in the comparison with his most Catholic Majesty of Spain, and some other Christian Potentates.

Selections.

DEBATE ON THE ELGIN MARBLES.

From the New **White Guide**, a Publication
of great wit, that has just reached India.

A proposition is to be this day made to the House of Commons by Mr. Banks, for the purchase of the Collection of Athenian Sculptures, commonly called the *Elgin Marbles*. We have heard it said that no opposition would be made to this proposal; and some persons have even asserted that nothing could be said against it. We however, feel that much may be said, and we lay before our readers the following abstract of what we think may very probably and very properly be said against Mr. Banks's proposition.

Mr. Hugh Hammersley, for instance, may with great propriety observe, "that this question is next in national importance to the *Austrian Loan*, and that he hopes to procure for it more attention than he has been able to obtain for the latter. He may object to the purchase at an enormous price of certain blocks called *Elgin Marbles*; and he may express a hope that before he sits down he

may be able to convince the House that there are blocks enough at home without sending to Athens for them. I now will next, probably, propose the mode in which Lord Elgin obtained these marbles. It has been asserted that they were in a process of destruction; that the Turks fired at them as marks; but what Mr. Hammerley may justly ask, "what does that signify? the Turks had a right to fire at them, and God forbid we should interfere with the rights of any other people! Suppose that, in this country, the Board of Ordnance should choose to fire at St. Paul's; suppose, even, that they were to place a couple of howitzers on Ludgate-hill, and batter down the great cupola: I put an extreme case; but would even this justify the Turkish Ambassador in carrying off the rest of that noble edifice to his lodgings, in Finsbury-street, and afterwards shipping it in transports to the ever-conquered to the Bay of Athens? If it would not, what right had Lord Elgin to convey the Parthenon (which I understand to be the St. Pauls of Athens) to this town? what is cause for the goose, as the poet expresses it, since for the gender his beak is making yesternight?"

MR. Hammersley might next proceed to object to the price—they were valued at 35,000l. Thirty-five thousand pounds! He had seen them, and a more worthless, dirty heap of rubbish he had never set eyes on: they were old, rusty, chipped and broken. He had taken some pains to ascertain the price of statues, and he might inform the house that Mr. Rubble, an eminent stone-mason in the Newroad, would make a complete set of new statues for one-tenth of the sum proposed, to be copies of those which were only second-hand. Nay more, he might have the pleasure to state that a respectable artist on the other side of Westminster bridge, Mr. Gnash, had invented a composition which was fire-proof and he had suggested that Mr. Gnash would be happy to make a *bran new* Theseus for 25l. This native artist would also undertake a female figure with a head for 15l. and yet it is proposed to give ten times that sum for a female figure without a head; all for nothing if he might presume to be jocosely, but the sign of the *good woman*, which he had seen over some shops in the city.

As for Scamphanora, Metapes, Hygeias, and Quadrigas walking in procession, he knew nothing about them; but this he did know, that Mr. Coade would engage to make a complete *Britannia*, with a *Lion* and *Unicorn* to match all as large as life, for a less sum than Lord Albion charges for a horse's head; and a full length statue of the Thames with an *urn*, two oars, and a swan, may be had cheaper than the never lesses, which has neither *arms*, nor oars, nor even a head; and what is a river without a head?

Upon the whole, however, Mr. Hammersley, with his characteristic liberality, may probably propose some degree of remuneration to Lord Ellen; and he would, we think, be likely to conclude with the following resolutions:—

1. That the value of the Elgin Marbles, estimated according to Mr. Coade's proposal for making new ones, is 448l. 7s. 9d.

2. That Lord Elin has no right to the said sum of 448*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* nor to any other sum whatever on account of these marks.

3. That a sum of 25,000*l.* be, therefore, presented to the Earl of Elgin, as a mark of the disapprobation of this House.

4. That the whole of the said Marbles shall be, with all convenient dispatch, sent back to Athens, consigned to the joint care of the Captain-Pasha and the Mushi, in order to the speedy re-establishment of the Cathedral of the Parthenon in that ancient city.

8. That, with a view to making a
 means for the spoliation of the said
 Cathedral, and of marking the liberality
 and taste of the British Nation, a sum
 not exceeding £200, be granted to his
 Majesty to make good the defects of
 Thesea and the other Goddesses and
 Statues generally, previous to their be-
 ing returned to Athens, and the said
 Members and the Members serving for
 the home counties, all the Members for
 Ireland, and Gentlemen of the Long Ro-
 be, be a Committee for the Repairs of
 the said Goddesses and Statues.—*(Heard
 Hear!)*

There will be, we dare say, no want of Members desirous to second these motions; but we can imagine no one more likely to catch the Speaker's eye than Mr. Gordon, who may observe, "that these statues are in such a state of mutilation, that several of them are deficient in the most important and weightiest particulars; the front side of the I-lissius, and the backside of the Theseus, are greatly damaged; the torso of Neptune is worse even than the torso of the Belvidere; every body knows the latter is perfect from the neck to the knees; but the former is broken off at the waist, and wants one of the most graceful, characteristic and prominent rotundities of the human form." He cannot sit down on the whole, without deprecating this purchase, and he may hope that his round unvarnished tale, ^{for} he did not affect elegance will have its due weight with the House.

“ Sir Joseph Yorke will take a favourable opportunity of intimating, that he'll be damned, if he consents to any such thing. If we are to give thirty-five thousand pounds for stones, let it be for stones that can be of some use; stones for a breakwater in the Needles, or a new dock and wharf-wall under Dungeness.” The gallant Admiral will probably express his surprise at such a proposition coming from Mr. Baines, whom he always looked upon before as a steady fellow; and as for the Report of the Committee, it will seem to him a damned farago of oldfashioned lingo, and he may assert that one half the Members present, if they would but confess the truth, can neither make head or tail of it; and for his part he believes the Report is like the statues themselves, which, by the account of the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, have neither heads nor tails.

Mr. Macdonald may observe, that he understands from Mr. Payne Knight that, these marbles are so corroded and pitted, by the effects of the weather and time, that Minerva looks as if she had had the small-pox; and he may assert, on the same learned authority, that the marbles taken collectively are wholly worthless for the only purpose to which Mr. Knight considers such things as applicable,

Mr. Sharpe will probably dissent from the arguments of the last speaker; he cannot rate *mere surface* so highly, and thinks there may be considerable merit even when the exterior is greatly corroded, and that the incrustation relative to the small pox might have been spared.

Mr. Bringham will, perhaps, detain the House with "only one single observation"—he will take leave to enter—register—and record his formal and splendid disavowal and protest, against this most atrocious—most flagitious—and unusual proposition for the bargain—sale—and transfer—of the *Panathæic* marbles: for it was a gross abuse of terms to denominate or call them *Elgin*, and he will tell the House, why:—"Because when his Majesty's lieges are asking for *bread*, you propose to give them *stones*—When the manufacturers of Bringham are out of work, you are playing at marbles—When the gardeners of Isleworth were, no later than January last, out of employ—when the fan-men of Ely are in insurrection, the Honourable Member proposes forthwith, to throw away the sum of thirty-

five thousand pounds!—a sum which, at the rate of a shilling a head, would afford a substantial meal for twenty times thirty-five thousand honest, hardworking manufacturers—he proposes, forsooth, to spend this monstrous—this alarming sum of public money in the purchase of a few wretched, mutilated blocks, which, as my Honourable Friend tells us, and I am sure the House is obliged to him for the information,—that Mr. Payne Knight has declared to be—what?—valuable?—no; in good taste?—no; of our own manufacture?—no; but mere dirty, corroded surfaces, little better than that pagan idol the Apollo of Belvidere.”

Mr. Brougham may probably speak for two hours; and touch upon the thousand and one points connected immediately or remotely with the subject; for such we are well aware are the eloquence and ability of the Honourable Gentleman; but it is far easier for him to speak a speech of any length than it is for ordinary Members to listen to it.

CHINESE.

From Mr. Abel's account of China.

There is certainly something in all this, not extremely favourable to the Chinese, and yet they should not be too generally condemned. Unfeeling and unamiable as their character has been represented by all the visitors of Canton, from Lord Anson to the present writer, there are traits of excellence to be found in it. It is but common justice to allow them credit for its ances of individual generosity and humanity as a set-off against the knavery and brutality, of which they have been so unceremoniously and so universally accused. Mr. McLeod gave us an instance of a Chinese wanting neither feeling nor gratitude; and we took occasion to supply a still stronger one. Captain Ross, the commander of the East India Company's ship the Discovery, has enabled us, from his own experience, to furnish a third. While surveying those dangerous rocks, called the Paracels, off the coast of Cochin-china, he perceived the wreck of a large Chinese junk, and, on approaching nearer, observed on a barren rock, not exceeding fifty fathoms in length, a group of people amounting nearly to a thousand, who had escaped the wreck only to perish by famine. With the utmost difficulty they were taken, by eight or ten at a time, from this desolate spot, on which they had already remained four days; and all landed safe on the opposite coast of Cochin-china.

Some time after this, when Captain Ross was surveying the south-eastern coast of China, near the strait of Formosa, he landed at a small town not far from Amoy; on passing through one of the streets, he was noticed by a young man who ran up to him, threw himself on his knees, and eagerly embraced his legs: it appeared that he was one of those who had been released from their desperate situation on the rock of the Paracels. He made known his liberator to his townspeople, who immediately crowded round the Captain, loading him with blessings on every side; and nothing that the place afforded was considered as too good for him.

One more, and we have done. Con-se-qua, one of the Hong merchants of Canton, who is still living, had large concerns with the Americans. The master of a ship belonging to that nation, on pretence of inability, had refused to settle the balance of his account with him, and was preparing to leave the river. Con-se-qua complained of this conduct in the presence of a Mr. Robinson, chief mate of one of the East India Company's ships, who, knowing that the American captain had ample means to settle his balance, undertook to procure it for the Hong merchant. He accordingly remonstrated with the American, stating the bad impression which such dishonourable conduct must leave on the minds of the Chinese, and that, for the credit of his country, he ought to settle his accounts before his departure.—in short, the account was settled, Con-se-qua strongly expressed his feelings of gratitude, and told Mr. Robinson that in future he would take his investment off his hands whatever it might be, at a certain profit, regardless of the market being overstocked. This went on for a few years, when one day Con-se-qua thus addressed Mr. Robinson—Mr. Robinson, you come here once, two, three year, and all year chief mate—why you do come captain? Mr. Robinson

informed him that he had not sufficient money to purchase the investment. What money you want? asked Con-se-qua. No less, answered Robinson, than eight thousand pounds. Nothing more was said at the time; but, just as the ships were about to sail, Con-se-qua put into the hands of Mr. Robinson, an order on the house of Baring and Co. (with whom he was connected) to advance on his account the sum of eight thousand pounds, saying, Now you come captain, and when you rich you pay me. Poor Robinson however did not live to avail himself of this noble act of generosity.

Nor ought we to forge, while professing to give an impartial view of this people, that in the unbounded respect and veneration of children for their parents, and the sobriety which prevails generally among all ranks and conditions of men, they probably excel all other nations. But a Chinese is not only of sober but of industrious habits; he is also naturally dexterous and ingenious, and whatever he undertakes he performs with neatness and propriety. The faculties of his mind are clear and acute; his perceptions quick, and would be comprehensive if called into action; but the system of his education and the nature of the institutions under which he lives, constitute him too much of a machine, whose motions are regulated by certain invariable rules. So singularly uniform indeed are the features, the appearance, and the public manners of this people, that it was well observed by one of the missionaries, "Parcourez l'empire de la Chine; tout vous semblera fondre dans la même creuset, et façonné par le même moule."

We take the following from our note book.

B. E.

The Anecdote related in the Quarterly review by Mr. Loch of Walthamstow, so honorable to the character of the Chinese Merchant, Shy King qua, does not stand alone. Con-se-qua, another Hong merchant, exerted himself in favor of a Mr. Robinson, an old chief mate in the company's service, and had given directions, to purchase shares in an Indiaman for him, that would entitle him to a command, this would have actually taken place if Mr. Robinson had not died, before the arrangements were made.

Mr. Robinson, was chief mate of the Glasgow, 1804 and died soon after.

Origin of the Newspaper Reports of Debates in Parliament.—In the year 1771, some detached and loose accounts of the proceedings of Parliament were printed in the newspapers. Colonel Geo. Onslow, in the House of Commons, complained of them as breaches of privilege. The printers were ordered to attend the House, which several of them did; they begged pardon, and promised not to offend again. But the printer of the London Evening Post, who was complained of with the others, refused to attend upon which he was ordered to be taken into custody. As this was foreseen, it was previously concerted with Mr. Wilkes, at this time an Alderman of London, that if the messenger of the House of Commons attempted to take the printer by force, the printer was to charge him with an assault, and take him into custody; for which purpose a constable was in waiting. The thing happened as it was foreseen. The messenger came and insisted upon taking the printer away. The constable appeared and took the messenger into the Mansion house, where Mr. Wilkes, the Lord Mayor (Crosby), and Mr. Alderman Oliver, were in readiness. The printer made his complaint of the messenger having assaulted him, and the messenger was on the point of being committed, when he was bailed by the Deputy Sergeant at Arms.—The House of Commons afterwards sent the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver to the Tower, where they received innuendoable denunciations from different bodies, with thanks for their conduct. Mr. Wilkes they did not choose to meddle with. From the spirit of the people shown at this time, Parliament saw that the most prudent measure was to give up the contest. And from that time the debates and proceedings of Parliament have been constantly and regularly printed in the daily newspapers.

As we hoped and expected, the celebrated Boccaccio is safely placed (where it ought to be) in the noble library of Earl Spencer. "Proposito Clarissimi Oratoris Magistris Johannis Russell, decretorum doctoris ac aduocatus Ambassiatoris Christianissimi Regis Edwardi dei gratia Regis Anglie et Francie, ac Illustrissimum principem Karolum ducent Burgundie super suspensione Ordinis garterii etc.—Without printer's name, date, or place, but printed by Cartou in 1480 or 1470." This unique copy of a tract, consisting of five leaves only, from the White Knights library, was yesterday knocked down by Mr. Evans to Lord Spencer for one hundred and twenty guineas. It may be curious to observe, that this pamphlet was first purchased by Mr. Triphook for two pounds and five shillings, and sold by him to the present Duke of Marlborough for fifty guineas.

The spirit of sanguinary duelling is fast gaining ground in the United States. Pistols are not thought sufficiently murderous, and therefore muskets are now commonly resorted to. Many individuals have already thus perished; and the last papers mention the death of a Lieut. Belton, of the 4th U. S. Infantry, who fell in a duel with muskets at eight paces distance!

Another, speaking of the death of the late Princess Charlotte, introduces some curious coincidences, with respect to the latter C. Her mother's name is Charlotte—her town was Charlotte—that of her consort Cobourg—she was married at Carlton-house, her town residence was Camelford-house, the late owner of which Lord Camelford, was ultimately killed in a duel—her country residence was Claremont, not long ago the property of Lord Clive, who terminated his own existence. She died in the same name as the name of her coachman was Croft, who committed suicide.

POETRY.

Spoken By Mr. T. Trow, singing on a Violoncello, on THE 15 JUNE, at COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. Fresh from the Arcade, from Bond-street or the Lobby. Behold me here, a Dandy, with my Hobby a Horseman and Horse equip'd, a 'taking sight— Two for a pair, both strong and agile! [As my friend Backbite sings in the Play]— "Who ever saw so elegant a Pony?" "Other Horses are more Clowns, but this is a Macaroni."

The gentle creature—pay, Sir, venture near him! No Lady, and no Dandy need to fear him! He never kicks, and then his pedigree is quite heraldic—branching from a tree— Goes without spurting, galloping without whinny! And though not quite a H. Phoebe, for Eclipse, Could he descend to low-bred Spanglers, Born in a wood, he sure had won the prize! The living Steed is what your Jockeys prize! But, then, they are such violent exercises! They shake the nerves, enough to make one drop— And do as all the part that's not one's top! The motion is excessive, past enduring— The grief is past Diachylum in curing! Old Fanny's town (a ten years' siege without end) 'Till her proud turrets to a House of wood! Our Hobby had not been so long to seek— Once seen, he'd take all Paris in a week. Instead of Russian mountains, we should meet A spruce Chateau de Bois in every street. What frisking! capering! prancing! fetching breath! A Frenchman always rides his Hobby-chaise to death. Just such a Horse as this, a wooden Nag, Bore on her moonlight pranks the midnight hag! Then might you see—O sight to make one stare! As folks do now, when Madam Saccos's there— Whole troops of Dandy, Witches in the air & Known by their jutting hips and janty stays; We Dandies still retain those witching ways, Methinks I see Newmarket's glories fade— Egham and Ascot sink into the shade. No more the mottled Courser's swift career Shall fire the soul of Commander or Peer; Britannia's Horsemen, for a bit of wood, Have bartersd their old hoar's—their bits of blood!

School for Scoundrels

PRICES CURRENT.

		Rs. Q. R.
ALKALI.	per Surat Candy 22 md.	8 0 0
ALMONDS.	per Surat md. of 44 seers	4 0 0
ANCHORS.	per cut.	15 0 0
ARRACK, Calcutta.	per Gallon	3 0 0
BEER, Hodgson's, none.	per hhd.	
BEEF, white Malay.	per S. Cd. of 21 md.	54 0 0
Malabar White.	per hhd.	63 0 0
Red.	per hhd.	70 0 0
BENJAMIN, 1 sort.	per Surat md. of 40 seers or 37 1/2 lb.	25 0 0
Ditto Europe market.	Ditto ditto.	35 0 0
BOTTLES.	per dozen	9 0 0
BRIMSTONE.	per Surat Candy, of 21 md.	80 0 0
CAMPOR, China.	per S. md. of 42 seers	28 0 0
CANVAS, Europe, No. 1 to 4.	per bolt.	30 0 0
5 to 8.	per bolt.	13 0 0
CANVAS, Bengal.		
Ditto Twine.		
CARDAMUMS, Mala.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	60 0 0
bar Europe.	per pound	00 2 50
CASSIA, China.	per pound	00 2 50
Sunatra.	per pound	00 2 50
Bada.	per pound	00 2 50
Malabar.	per pound	00 2 50
CLOVES, Eastern.	per Surat md. of 42 seers	68 0 0
Boorbon.	no design.	61 0 0
COCHINEAL, good.	per pound.	14 2 0
COFFEE, Mocha.	per Surat md.	20 0 0
Bourbon.	per pound.	none
Java.	per pound.	none
COIR, Amalava.	per 100 lb.	70 0 0
Laccadive, gurbled, Cd. of 21 Md.		38 0 0
Ceylon.		35 0 0
CORPER, Sheathing.	per Surat md.	22 0 0
Plate.		22 2 0
Bolts.		24 0 0
Stab.		23 0 0
Perkins.		23 0 0
CORRAN.	Bombay candy 22 md.	42 0 0
COPPERAS.	per Surat md.	3 0 0
Brazil.	per cut.	2 0 0
CORDAGE.	Patent.	
COTTON, Ahmed.	per Surat Cd.	210 0 0
Ditto Toomil.	of 21 Maunds	220 0 0
Bownagur.	or 7 Cwt.	200 0 0
Ditto Toomil.		215 0 0
Limee Wudwan.	nominal.	200 0 0
Ditto Toomil.		21 0 0
Kutch.		200 0 0
Ditto Toomil.		210 0 0
Mangroole & Pore.	per none	180 0 0
CUREAT.	per Surat maund	8 0 0
CUMMIN, Seed.	per Surat maund	9 2 0
DAMMER, Malacca Raw.	per S. Cd. of 22 md.	25 2 0
Ditto boiled.		20 0 0
24 ditto.		24 0 0
34 ditto.		24 0 0
ELEPHANT'S TEETH.		
1st sort.	per Surat maund	45 0 0
2d ditto.		40 0 0
3d ditto.		35 0 0

BAEL NUTS.	per Surat maund	23 0 0
CHERR, Calcutta.	per Bombay maund	7 2 0
GINGER, Bengali.	per Surat Cd. of 32 md.	50 0 0
md. or 32 lb.		
GRAM, Surat.	per Cy. of 8 Parah	24 0 0
Bownagur, & Goga.		23 0 0
GUM, Arabin, garbled.	per Surat maund	110 0 0
Arabic.	per Surat Candy	110 0 0
Gamboge.		
Gallbanum.	per Surat maund	110 0 0
Olibanum.	per lb.	3 0 0
Myrrh.	per 100 lb.	14 0 0
GUNPOWDER.		
SUNSEE, Pava.		72 0 0
Ditto Bang.		
Ditto Twine.		
HEMT, Kencana.	per Bombay Candy	70 0 0
Chauby.	per Ditto	60 0 0
Northern.	per Surat Candy	60 0 0
HATS, good.	each.	10 0 0
HING, Europe Market.	per Surat Md.	15 0 0
of 44 seers		
INDIGO Bengal, Europe Market.		25 0 0
IRON, Swedish Square.	per Surat Candy	40 0 0
Ditto Flat.		40 0 0
English Square.		45 0 0
Ditto Flat.		45 0 0
Ditto Bolt.		45 0 0
Nails 2 1/2 inch.	per cut	13 0 0
1 1/2 inch.		13 0 0
Hoops.	per cut.	13 0 0
Kentledge.	per cut.	3 0 0
LEAD, Pig ditto.	per cut.	18 0 0
Sheet.		18 0 0
Red.		15 0 0
White.		12 0 0
China.		13 0 0
LINSEED OIL, in Jar.	per Gallon	4 0 0
MADE good.	per pound	3 0 0
MUNJERT.		
Mocha.		3 0 0
Natural.		3 0 0
NAILS, Copper.	per cut.	23 0 0
Ditto Brass.		25 0 0
NUTMEG.	per lb.	2 1 0
OIL, Cocanutt, 1 sort.	per Bombay md.	4 0 0
Ditto Bengaly.		3 0 0
PADDY.	per Maund 25 to	36 0 0
PAINTS, best white mixed.	per lb.	0 1 0
Black.		00 1 10
Green.		1 0 0
Yellow.		00 0 30
Red.		00 0 30
Blue.		00 0 30
PEPPER, Malabar.	per Bombay candy	128 0 0
Bhatole.		143 0 0
Easters.		125 0 0
PREPOT.	per lb. maund	7 0 0
Must.	per ditto	8 0 0
PITCH.	per barrel	30 0 0
PITCHOCK.	Surat maund	11 0 0
QUICKSILVER.	Rs. per Surat maund	30 0 0
RICE, Bengal 1 sort.	per Bag	6 0 0
Ditto unboiled 2 do.	per Bag	7 2 0
Ditto Moongy.	per Bag	4 0 0
Ditto Cargo.		5 4 0
SAFFRON, Free of Oil.	per pound	45 0 0
Bussoral.		25 0 0
SAGO.	per Surat maund	2 0 0
SALT.	per sack of 40 lbs	120 0 0
SALT PETRE.	per Bag	18 0 0
SANDAL WOOD, good.	per Bombay candy	180 0 0
SHELL, M. Pearl.		
SILK, Hanken.	per pack 50 lb.	15 0 0
Ditto Canton.	per pack 50 lb.	15 0 0
Ditto 1 sort.		14 0 0
Ditto do. 2.	do. do.	12 0 0
Ditto do. 3.	do. do.	12 0 0
Bengal, Bannock 1 sort.		12 0 0
SPIRITS, Brandy.	per gallon	3 0 0
Holland.	per Case	30 0 0
Bengal Rum, in bond.	per Gallon	1 2 0
STEEL, in Tubs.	per cut.	12 0 0
Bundle.		13 0 0
STICK, Lac, Bengal.	per Surat maund.	6 0 0
SUGAR, Bengal real 1 sort.	per Bag	28 0 0
Ditto.	do. do.	23 0 0
Ditto Batavia in	per md. 4 1/2	2000
Canalster.		
Ditto China in	per Surat md.	6 2 0
Chest.	of 41 seers	5 2 0
Ditto 2 sort.		5 2 0
Candy China.	per Surat md. of 43 1/2 seers	2 0 0
do. Canton.	do. do.	2 0 0
do. 2 do.	do. do.	7 2 0
TAR, Stockholm.	per Barrel	30 0 0
TERRA Japonica.	per Bom Cy.	40 0 0
Ginuter.		30 0 0
Peque.	Surat Candy	33 0 0
TIN PLATES, I. C.	per S. md. 40 seers	12 0 0
in large slab.		
TINCAL.		
Borax.		
TURPENTINE.	per barrel	40 0 0
Spirits.	per gallon	35 0 0
TURMERIC, Bengal.	per Surat Candy	10 2 0
TUTENAGUE.	per Surat maund	10 2 0
VERDIGRASE.	per lb.	9 1 0
VERMILLION, China.	per paper	1 0 0
VIRRIOL, Blue.	per Surat maund	18 0 0
WAX, Bees.	per Surat maund	40 0 0
WINE, Claret, English.	per dozen	18 0 0
Port.		
Madeira, 1 sort.	per pipe	800 0 0
WHEAT, Jumboosier.	per S. md. of 8 Parah	36 0 0
Ditto Red.		34 0 0
Hansa, White.		42 0 0
Spanish Dollars.	per 100	217 0 0
German Crowns.	per 100	212 0 0
Venetians.	per 100	220 0 0
Gulbas.	per 100	220 0 0
Remittances to England at six months 2 2 per Rupee		
Freight to England, dead weight 4 2 per Ton.		
Loose Freight.		
Exchange on Calcutta, 1/4 per 100 Rupee		
on Madras.		